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LAST EDITION

MR. LANSING SEES NO IMMEDIATE PEACE PROSPECT

Secretary of State Denies Unauthorized Statements That a Cessation of Hostilities Is to Be Expected Within 60 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"I see no immediate prospect of an armistice," said Secretary Lansing, when rumors and unauthorized statements in various quarters that a cessation of hostilities is to be expected within 60 days were called to his attention.

The President's address to Congress on Tuesday, in which he stated the specific aims of the United States in the war and also made known the terms on which peace must be founded, has been seized upon by the pacifists and the same elements that have been circulating the armistice rumor as furnishing additional assurance that the Central Powers will immediately seek to enter upon negotiations.

As to the possibility mentioned in some quarters, that Germany, seeking to end the war, had conveyed the intimation to the President through neutral channels that a statement by him of terms that did not include the specific mention of indemnities would furnish the avenue for the beginning of negotiations, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that no intimations of such a kind have come from Germany.

The sudden development of conditions that would bring about peace is always possible, it is explained, and always hoped for, but that development has not yet appeared. As for the propriety of a statement of peace terms by the United States almost as it enters the war, The Monitor is able to explain that the Russian situation made such a step necessary at this time and it is to be recalled also that a year ago, in December, 1916, the President asked all the belligerents to make known their several purposes in the war.

It is understood that this Government and those of the Allies will be extremely cautious in determining the guarantees and good faith of Germany when the time comes for the preliminary negotiations. An armistice is possible on the eastern front but it is not considered that the hostilities on the western front, including all operations there, would cease even if overtures acceptable to the Allies were made by Germany. Something like the withdrawal of all forces to the east bank of the Rhine would be involved before the enemies of Germany could begin to have faith in Germany's good intentions. Furthermore, it is the belief among administration officials that if Germany ever does withdraw to the east bank of the Rhine her armies will never cross again.

So far as anything contained in the President's address being a tendency toward a "let-down" is concerned, it is pointed out that the exact opposite is true. The address and the terms stated are intended by the President to indicate what the United States is to fight for and for what it will stand, as he says, with the allies of the United States to the last.

The impression of the address that the Administration desires this country and the world to take into its thought is that such a condition of the world as was portrayed by the President as the goal to strive for, the duty of the hour, is the full girding of the loins of the United States, a speeding up of its preparations and the throwing at the earliest possible moment of its military hosts into France, a gathering of all its resources of food and munitions for England, France and Italy, where food is desperately needed, a standing together as one man, a forgetting of selfish interests and profits, a readiness to bear personal sacrifice, a general going ahead without halting, a determination to bring to the world an end of all war at the earliest possible moment by crushing with all the force of this nation the thing that brought the present catastrophe about.

Senators Approve Message

Conviction Voiced That President Has Expressed Will of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now that members of Congress have come down from the heights to which they were raised by the President's message of Tuesday, there is more inclination on the part of members to give free expression to their opinion. Despite some criticism on specific points in the address, there is, both in the House and the Senate, overwhelming sentiment in favor of the stand taken by the President as the exponent of the war aims of the United States.

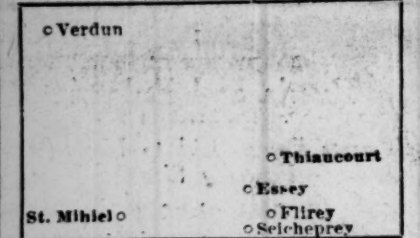
Senators were most anxious to learn what effects the address would produce among members of the House. Undoubtedly some anxiety lest the slight differences between the peace terms as outlined by the President and those recently made by the British Prime Minister, might be construed as a difference of attitude on some of the questions involved. The enthusiastic approval, however, which the British papers accorded Tuesday's pronouncement, has quieted these apprehensions, and convinced such senators as were



Robert Lansing
United States Secretary of State

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

In a surprise attack on the great loop in the German line at St. Mihiel, the French, advancing to the west of the road from Filley to Essey, entered the German lines directly north of Seicheprey, and having raided them and destroyed the fortifications, returned to their own base with 150 prisoners and some machine guns. The incident is a small one, and is remarkable mainly for a sudden break in the calm otherwise pervading the front-bound lines.



Complete success attended the French surprise attack on the German position north of Seicheprey, where the German lines were penetrated on a front of about 1500 meters. Light type represents French and heavy type German positions.

Artillery Activity Reported
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Slight hostile artillery activity in the (Continued on page two, column seven)

DISLOYALTY SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Observer Notes Beneath Surface of Patriotic Profession a Condition of Widespread Indifference to War Issue Exists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—To any keen observer in this city it is apparent that a little publicity here as to the full meaning of the war would do no harm to anyone, but might rather help materially toward the winning of the war.

In fact observation shows that all that many people appreciate in this regard, in too many instances, is summed up in catch phrases about "making the world safe for democracy" or in strains of popular songs about the boys being "over there," songs which seem simply to imply that, so long as the "Yanks are coming," the Yanks who stay at home have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

"What we all need," said one observer of conditions, "is to learn the lesson of self-sacrifice. It is all very well to cut our usual sugar lumps from two to one, or to refuse meat on meatless days, when we think of it, or to smile at the landlady, even while we shiver, because he cannot make the railroads bring him coal. And it cannot be denied that there are a lot of us doing these things, a lot of us who realize that what we do, no matter how little a thing it seems to us, adds just so much weight to the sum total of moral backing which the Americans at home are giving to their soldiers abroad."

"But we should not stop there. We should do all in our power to show everybody who has not grasped it yet, something of the vision which inspires us to sacrifice self for the good of all."

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHANGES PLANNED

Various New Appointments to Different Positions and Reshuffling of Duties Are About to Be Made, It Is Said

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau understands that considerable changes are about to be made in the personnel and administrative system of the Board of Admiralty. That is to say there will be various new appointments to various positions and a reshuffling of duties. There will probably be no extensive additions to the number of existing posts.

This development is the result of a vast change which has come about in naval matters since the war began. The ideal aimed at is the creation of what might be termed a naval general staff.

Under the old system the First Sea Lord carried a huge burden for one man and the new organization intends henceforth that the First Sea Lord will attend solely to the larger questions of naval policy, such as the disposition and combatant efficiency of the fleet, general direction of war operations and supervision of the naval staff. The First Sea Lord is naturally chief of the naval staff and is to be assisted by a deputy chief of the naval staff, with a number of subordinates, who will thus be a thinking body for the navy.

Questions relating to overseas problems and the expeditionary forces are intended to be dealt with by the Deputy First Sea Lord, who will relieve his chief of much paper work. Anti-submarine methods and mine-sweeping operations in home waters, together with questions of convoy and escort, will be the assistant chief of the naval staff's department.

It is believed that the outstanding feature of the Admiralty subordinate appointment changes is the appointment of young men, in whose selection, it is said, seniority has had no influence. The policy followed has been the appointment of men to posts for which they are specially qualified.

The training of officers for staff work has not been neglected, as a director of training has been appointed to organize this branch of the navy, with a view to the selection of suitable young officers for staff work.

New Second Civil Lord
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Arthur Francis Pease has been appointed Second Civil Lord to the Board of Admiralty to undertake the administration of the Director of Works' Department and the program of naval works.

Mr. Pease, as chairman of Pease and Partners, has been an active business man in the North. He is also chairman of the Mineowners Association and a Director of the North Eastern Railway.

CALIFORNIAN HEADS OIL DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mark L. Requa, California, now connected with the Food Administration, was appointed today as head of the newly created oil department of the Fuel Administration.

W. M. HUGHES TO FORM NEW CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—An official announcement is made that Mr. W. M. Hughes, who yesterday handed the Cabinet's resignation to the Governor-General because of the defeat of the conscription proposals, has undertaken the formation of a new ministry.

RED CROSS CHANGE OF POLICY CHARGED

Authoress Declares Appropriating Funds for Medical Research Including Vivisection Signifies Reversal of Society's Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Declaring that "the battlefields of Europe reveal the danger to humanity of condoning and developing the spirit of cruelty, either in the laboratory or in the war," Mrs. John W. Cox, who, under the name of Mary Cox has written several books, and whose husband is prominent in Democratic circles, has given to this bureau a statement protesting against the appropriation by the American Red Cross of funds for purposes of vivisectional research in France.

"This money was collected from an American public," says Mrs. Cox, "in total ignorance that such a use was to be made of the contributions. The action signifies an abrupt change in the policy of the Red Cross."

"But after all that can be argued in favor of such an appropriation, the \$100,000 of the Red Cross could finance but a very small branch of the great vivisection business; whereas the strongest argument that can be brought against it is that every penny of this sum is urgently needed for the alleviation of the suffering of the wounded in France."

"We hear constantly of the scarcity of supplies and surgical dressings for the hospitals and sanitary trains. Also of the insufficient number of nurses, doctors and surgeons to care for the streams of wounded men. Surely their claim should come first."

"This adventure of the Red Cross, and it is a frightful adventure to many of the public who have contributed to its upbuilding, is, at least, wholly unnecessary and wasteful."

"Millions of dollars are already invested in the 'medical research' business. In the United States alone we have the Rockefeller Institute, backed by great wealth, and there are richly endowed laboratories of experimental research connected with nearly all of the large universities."

"The battlefields of Europe reveal the danger to humanity of condoning and developing the spirit of cruelty, either in the laboratory or in the war."

"The medical atrocity that conceals the truth about vivisection is sheer Prussianism. For America to be engaged in a war against Prussianism and not to combat the Prussian attitude of mind that is corrupting our great institutions is a revelation of hypocrisy or stupidity."

Points Needing Correction

Anti-Vivisection Federation, Executive Takes Issue With Claims Made
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the American Red Cross, by taking the step of appropriating funds for the use of medical research to include vivisection in France has thereby "changed its meaning to the world from one of beneficence to one of sinister omen, even to mankind itself," is the opinion of Mrs. Diana Belais, vice-president of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation and president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

"Careful perusal of the claims made by the Red Cross vivisection defenders," says Mrs. Belais, "has shown certain points which need correction. For example, the assertion that anti-vivisectionists care only for animals, and the indisputable fact that these anti-vivisectionists have been found in the ranks of the Red Cross in great numbers. In reality, the 'animal humanitarianism' includes the whole of sentient creation in his idea and practice of mercy."

"Then it is not clear where the desire of the anti-vivisectionists, to prevent funds given for merciful purposes from being consigned to cruel purposes, can be welcome to German agents, whose thought is entirely destructive, whereas ours is entirely constructive. We not only deplore the contemplated torture of animals by the Red Cross, but we deplore the hazards to our boys, which will be occasioned by the plethora of experimental serums and vaccines which will issue forth from this proposed vivisection. 'Far from being silenced in England, the anti-vivisectionists have never been more active. It is, for instance, in consequence of the unceasing exertions of the 'vivisection abolitionists' alone of that country that inoculation in the English Army is not compulsory."

DENIAL OF COAL RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Council of National Defense has adopted resolutions favoring the denial of coal during the war to brewers, including so-called beer bars.

SALOONS ARE SAID TO BE LET OFF EASY

Chairman of Massachusetts Prohibition Committee Says New Rules Do Not Curtail Liquor Men as Much as Others

Liquor dealers today were said to be "let off easy" by the regulations issued by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, closing theaters, motion picture houses, dance halls and other amusement places at 10 p. m., in a statement made by Solon W. Bingham, chairman of the Massachusetts state prohibition committee.

Pointing out that the saloons were non-essential and therefore could well be closed as a means of conserving fuel, Mr. Bingham said that they should at least be required to curtail proportionately as much as other establishments. Theaters, for instance, run only in the afternoon and evening; but must stop by the new edict at 10 o'clock, whereas saloons open at 6 in the morning and run full blast to 11 at night. Taking off only one hour, their contribution to the coal-saving campaign one-seventh of their usual consumption while the theaters cooperate to the extent of more than one-eighth.

Department stores previously volunteered to shorten their working day one hour in Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts, thus reducing their consumption by one-fifth. The situation has become so acute at Lynn that the necessary shoe plants have been forced to run on half time. Practically all of the manufacturers, except those doing Government work, are working on a five-hour-a-day schedule. While these essentials at Lynn and elsewhere near Boston are thus conserving the fuel supply, the saloons (Continued on page four, column five)

TZECH AGITATION GROWS IN AUSTRIA

Deputies Assembled at Prague Pass Fresh Resolutions Which Are Suppressed by the Censor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

"The vigor of the Tzech agitation in Austria is increasing. Tzech deputies assembled at Prague have passed fresh resolutions, the greater part of which is suppressed by the censor, but apparently the Tzech Reichsrath declaration of May 30, 1917, was repeated and dissatisfaction was expressed with Count Czernin's statements at Brest-Litovsk, concerning national self-determination."

Meanwhile a cabinet crisis is considered imminent in Hungary owing to unexpected opposition to the Government's scheme for the separation of the Hungarian and Austrian armies, which is bitterly criticized in Vienna's press.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Commenting on the formation of a Tzech-Slovak army in France, which was authorized by a decree printed in the French official Journal on Dec. 19, the Vienna Neue Presse says: "The army already numbers 120,000 men. Although it will not have any decisive influence on the military operations, the newspaper adds, 'yet it may do us considerable harm in the event of the transfer of Austrian troops to the western front. The greatest harm, however, is the moral effect this wholesale act of Tzech treachery may have on the military power of the dual monarchy.'"

DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 10, 1918

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations	12
New Haven Road's 1917 Operations	13
Produce Prices	12
The Real Estate Market	13
News of the Water Front	12
Weather Report	13
Dividends Declared	12
Railway Earnings	13
Shoe Buyers in Boston	12
Children's Page	Page 10
The Cardiers	Page 13
Editorials	Page 13
Internationalism and the Schools	13
Something Strange About Wool	13
English Life in Quebec	13
Notes and Comments	13
Education	Page 16
President Nelson on Education for Women After the War	16
Laying Out the School Garden	16
Separate Japanese Schools in Hawaii	16
British and American Notes	16
European War	16
British Admiralty Changes Planned	16
Official War Reports	16
Secretary Lansing Denies Rumors of Armistice	16
Bolsheviks in Poland	16
German Auxiliary Service Explained	16
Admiral McGowan Explains Navy Purchasing Plan	16
Guatemala a Helpful Ally in the War	16
Mr. Gerard Tells of Intense German Feeling Against Allies	16
General News	16
Suffrage Vote Is to Be Taken Today	16
Disloyalty Seen in New York City	16
Red Cross Change of Policy Charged	16
Tzech Agitation Grows in Austria	16
British Labor and President Wilson's Speech	16
Woman Suffrage in House of Lords	16
Conditions That Hamper Farm Work	16
Proceedings of Paris Academies	16
Value of Spanish Peseta Increases	16
Vermonth Minister on Trial for Alleged Sedition	16
Germans Working From Argentina	16
Hill-dwellers Try to Purchase Rifles From China	16
Coal Cheaper Today Than in 1907-08	16
Shortage	16

CARRIERS TO OPPOSE PERMANENT CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testifying today before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Frank C. Turnbull of the railways executive committee declared that the carriers would oppose permanent federal control or federal ownership.

SUFFRAGE VOTE IS TO BE TAKEN TODAY

Rapid Change Is Noticeable in Favor of Federal Amendment Since Congress Recessed for the December Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the federal suffrage amendment has begun, with suffrage leaders confident of victory. The final vote will be cast this afternoon.

It is evident to the most casual observer that there has been a rapid change in favor of the federal suffrage amendment since Congress recessed for the holidays. At that time indications pointed to the amendment's defeat. Today it appears to be certain that the amendment will carry the House.

Miss Jeannette Rankin led the Republican suffrage advocates, while Representative Raker, chairman of the suffrage committee, was the suffrage floor leader for the Democrats.

Representative Meeker was the Republican floor leader for the anti-suffragists and Representative Clark led the Democratic opposition.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the National Woman Suffrage Association, occupied the speaker's gallery. Miss Rankin opened the debate.

Suffrage advocates on the Republican side appealed to the solid south anti-suffrage majority to swing into the women's column, insisting it was not a party question, while Democrats likewise appealed for Republican votes for suffrage.

The first skirmish was on the report of the rules committee representing the Raker resolution instead of the one by the judiciary committee. The time of debate on the amendment finally was increased from 4 hours to 4½ hours, which probably will delay the vote until 5:30.

Representative Gordon made an attack on the amendment declaring it was treason to a representative Government and that every man who voted for it, "should blush for his vote."

Representative Cantrill of Kentucky told the House that President Wilson advised 12 suffrage leaders, who called at the White House on Wednesday, to vote for the amendment and to exert their utmost influence in its behalf.

Representative Stephens, who has just returned from Kentucky, said today, "In my recent visit to Europe I was highly gratified at the splendid part women are playing in the war."

Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission has issued the following statement: "The man who votes against this amendment today is unworthy of the present, and is bound to the past."

The President has endorsed the suffrage amendment, and word passed among House members that a vote for the amendment will be pleasing to him. Following the visit of 12 members of the House at the White House (Continued on page two, column three)

DEPUTIES AFFIRM ALSACE-LORRAINE MUST BE RESTORED

M. Paul Deschanel Pledges the French Chamber's Support to the Demand for the Restitution of the Lost Provinces

PARIS, France (Thursday)—At the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Paul Deschanel speaking, he said, in the name of the deputies, pledged the Chamber to support the demand for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and sustain the armies in the field to this end. Amid great applause he paid an eloquent tribute to President Wilson's speech.

"Glory to all the allied nations," he declared. "Glory especially to the United States, which from Washington to Lincoln to Wilson has added new light in universal morale, as she has added new stars to her flag."

"Victorious France will not have a peace of a vanquished people; she will not recede; she will oppose her invaders with an inflexible heart—a heart inflamed with the one passion that France is to save the supreme good of our fatherland by justice."

Gustave Hervé's newspaper, La Victoire, which characterized President Wilson's 1917 peace message as "France's greatest blow since Charlemagne," today declared:

"This new message is equivalent to a new victory of the Marne."

The Socialist organ, l'Humanité, declared:

"No more effective peace aims have yet been pronounced; it is a reproach that France has not yet spoken."

Labor Approves

President Wilson's Views Indorsed in Great Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British Labor has immediately and emphatically indorsed President Wilson's statement of war aims in a declaration issued yesterday by C. W. Bowerman, Arthur Henderson and Henry J. May, representing, respectively, the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the national executive of the Labor Party and the cooperative, parliamentary representation committee. The statement declares that President Wilson's and Mr. Lloyd George's speeches have transformed the whole international situation. President Wilson's speech is characterized as marked by moral energy and breadth of vision, especially in regard to the peace negotiations being absolutely open and without secret understandings of any kind. This is the only kind of diplomacy that the democracies of the world can tolerate, the statement says.

British Labor, the signatories state, will welcome very heartily President Wilson's expressions of sympathy with "Russia's agonized efforts to achieve full freedom. Let us take care," they add, "that this message reaches the ears of Russia." British democracy desires nothing more earnestly than that Russian democracy shall be convinced that the whole of the Allies are with them "in their struggle for peace and freedom and in their effort to preserve the beneficent fruits of the revolution."

President Wilson's declarations in favor of open diplomacy and in support of revolutionary Russia will make his Congress speech, it is said, one of the classic utterances of allied statesmanship during the war. In detail, President Wilson's reference to the "freedom of the seas" is to be welcomed on the ground of its lucidity and breadth of definition.

"It embodies the doctrine of the freedom of navigation, both in peace and war, except in so far as it may be necessary to close the seas in whole or in part by international action for the purpose of enforcing international obligations violated by any nation. No other formula we have seen meets so fully the stipulations that an island power like Britain is bound to make to insure its own safety and that of the empire in time of war. It seems to be a natural corollary of the League of Nations that freedom of navigation must be denied to any nation that violates international covenants for the maintenance of peace."

President Wilson's assertion of the moral issues involved in the demand for the evacuation of Belgium is welcomed, as also his pronouncement in favor of equality of trade conditions. This, the memorandum describes as a step toward universal free trade, which as Cobden insisted, is a necessary condition to universal peace.

The memorandum then reverts to Russia, declaring in effect that "the Allies' faith in democratic principles will be tested by their willingness to recognize the fact and effect of the Russian revolution and their readiness to give her every necessary assistance to consolidate the revolution and establish true democratic self-government in accordance with her peculiar genius for freedom."

"Finally, we may say in a sentence that President Wilson's announcement is, in essential respects, so similar to that which British Labor has put forward that we need not discuss any point of difference in detail."

The memorandum concludes by asserting that peace negotiations are ac-

usually begun and that the world waits to see if the Central Powers are willing to carry them to a conclusion acceptable to the peoples of the world.

French Press Comment

Paris Newspapers Cordially Welcome President's Message

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Only a summary of President Wilson's address to Congress had reached Paris, by way of London, up to noon yesterday. Sufficient, however, is available to show the general tenor of the message, and it has evoked enthusiastic comment from the Paris press.

Le Temps

It is the first time the President of the United States has declared himself on the Alsace-Lorraine question. We had no doubts as to his sentiments, but we are profoundly glad that he has expressed them. We thank him also for placing the problem on its true ground, in presenting the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary condition for a general peace and not only as a special claim of the French people.

La Liberté

La Liberté says: "A new page has been added to the so many noble and generous pages from the President's pen," and then analyzes the address briefly. The newspaper says it will show that Germany is full of annexation folly and will refuse to subscribe to it, as even the advance Social Democrats refuse reparations for the inequity which the Frankfurt treaty consecrated. La Liberté contrasts the generosity of President Wilson's attitude toward Russia with "the perfidious maneuvers of the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk," and adds: "President Wilson was right in ending with a declaration of America's determination to fight until these objects are attained, as arms alone, not speeches, will convince Germany of the justice of our cause."

"President Wilson's words will make his name popular to the remotest villages of France," La Liberté says, in returning to the President's statement on Alsace-Lorraine. "The enthusiastic welcome they met with in the American Congress enhanced their value still further. At the beginning of the new year, which undoubtedly will be the decisive year, we record with joy this evidence of solidarity which is given to our country and this pledge of victory which is given to the cause of right."

Journal Des Debats

The Journal Des Debats remarks that Mr. Lloyd George's counter-offensive has found a powerful echo in Washington in the great speech of President Wilson on the foreign policy of the United States of America and its war aims.

Although only fragments of the message are yet available, says the paper, they have immense importance for France, as they bring the President's declaration that the injustice done to France by Prussia in 1871 must be redressed.

More Press Comment

London Morning Papers and "Freedom of the Seas"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The morning newspapers have only had time to comment today on President Wilson's speech, and particular interest attaches to their comments on his formula regarding freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war.

The Daily Chronicle

The Daily Chronicle regards this as the single point on which British opinion may feel some disagreement. It says it is true that the President's statement is qualified by a proviso that the league of nations may withdraw such freedom from international transgressors. It is true it vetoes the German submarine blockade, no less than the British surface-going blockade. It is true also that a world in which this freedom is foreshadowed one from which war will be eliminated. A hopeful course to concentrate on, as we think, for the future is not the regulation of incidents of war, but the abolition of war altogether. In pursuit of this last ideal the British Empire will go with President Wilson the whole way and without reserve.

The Daily News

The Daily News says, apart from the fact that the submarine has altered the whole perspective of naval warfare, it is time to recognize that once the idea of the league of nations is accepted, such terms as "freedom of the seas" become meaningless. Seas are free in peace time as it is. They will be no less free under the league of nations. Blockade is a weapon of war, today; it will be a weapon of war under the league of nations, but the weapon then will be used by the league as a whole against some recalcitrant power and from that power alone will free commerce on the sea be restricted.

The Times

The Times, after criticizing the speech, in its lofty flight to the ideal, seeming not to take sufficient account of certain hard realities of the situation, and on the ground that some of President Wilson's proposals almost appear to assume that a reign of righteousness on earth already exists, says, regarding freedom of the seas and other proposals, that they are admirably adapted to such a system of international right, but they presuppose what is still very far from accomplishment and there is a measure of risk that by some enthusiasts this limiting condition may not be understood. In the same category, The Times puts President Wilson's proposals for the prohibition of private international understandings, which, it says, may be necessary as the

diplomatic history of this war and of almost all other great wars has shown for purposes of defense and not only for those of aggression.

The Daily Mail

The Daily Mail does not comment on the speech.

The Daily Express

The Daily Express says regarding freedom of the seas: Change the conditions of international relations, so that the safety of our people is assured, and the British people will go as far, if not further, than President Wilson himself. The same may be said of economic barriers and equality of conditions. Assure us a free trade world, says the Daily Express, which has always been a strong Protectionist paper, and no heartier supporters will be found than the people in this country.

The Morning Post

The Morning Post, in an editorial approving the speech, says: Before we can subscribe to freedom of navigation upon the seas, etc., we must consider the matter in more detail. As matters stand, the English are justified in claiming that by them true freedom of the seas was won and given freely to the world, nor can we understand what better guarantee is proposed.

The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph makes no specific reference to the freedom of the seas, though declaring that no single article of the terms laid down in Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Wilson's speeches fails to conform to the policy of justice to all peoples and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

List of Allied War Aims

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Echo de Paris announced today that "a collective list of allied war aims would probably be issued shortly," the exact date to be decided at the meeting of allied premiers next week.

Germany's Aims Demanded

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday).—A demand for a statement of war aims by Germany was openly voiced by the Neue Nachrichten of Munich today, according to dispatches received here. "We laughed at Lloyd George," the newspaper asserted, "but the Entente unanimously approved him, whereas Germany's equivocal position arouses suspicion." The editorial also demanded that "elected representatives of the people be heard before final decision."

U-BOATS' TOLL OF BRITISH SHIPS HIGH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The toll taken of British shipping by German U-boats is again high. Eighteen big ships, including two sunk previously, are reported for last week, with three small ships, including one during the week ending Dec. 29. Eleven vessels, including one during the week ending Dec. 29, were unsuccessfully attacked, and four fishing vessels were sunk. Arrivals at British ports were 2085, departures 2244.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 46 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
ending	departures	sunk	sunk attacks
Feb. 25.....	5,611	21	45
March 4.....	5,005	21	45
March 11.....	3,944	17	43
March 18.....	5,082	24	47
March 25.....	4,747	25	52
April 1.....	4,520	31	56
April 8.....	4,773	19	40
April 15.....	4,710	28	60
April 22.....	5,207	55	106
April 29.....	5,406	51	94
May 6.....	4,171	46	94
May 13.....	5,120	23	45
May 20.....	5,422	27	49
May 27.....	5,487	19	34
June 3.....	5,835	18	34
June 10.....	5,559	32	57
June 17.....	5,890	32	54
June 24.....	5,799	28	48
July 1.....	5,591	20	36
July 8.....	5,596	17	30
July 15.....	5,748	18	31
July 22.....	5,582	24	43
July 29.....	5,523	21	38
Aug. 5.....	5,469	23	42
Aug. 12.....	5,442	16	29
Aug. 19.....	5,602	18	32
Aug. 26.....	5,309	23	43
Sept. 2.....	4,816	23	47
Sept. 9.....	5,612	19	32
Sept. 16.....	5,432	28	61
Sept. 23.....	5,466	15	27
Sept. 30.....	5,422	13	24
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16	31
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18	37
Oct. 21.....	5,337	25	47
Oct. 28.....	4,606	18	39
Nov. 4.....	4,762	12	25
Nov. 11.....	4,492	6	13
Nov. 18.....	4,994	17	34
Nov. 24.....	4,180	21	50
Dec. 1.....	4,207	17	39
Dec. 8.....	4,410	21	43
Dec. 15.....	4,560	17	34
Dec. 22.....	4,771	12	25
Dec. 29.....	4,185	21	52
Jan. 5.....	4,329	21	48

Germany Blacklists Dutch Boats
YUVIDEN, Holland (Thursday).—Germany has put the Ymuiden steam fishing fleet on the blacklist. All supplies of coal for the fleet are prohibited by the Germans.

One French Ship Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Shipping arrivals at French ports for the last week were 857, departures 728. Only one large ship was sunk, four being unsuccessfully attacked.

Italians Lose Two Vessels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Arrivals and departures of vessels in Italian ports last week totaled 635. Two large steamers were sunk and one escaped from an attack.

SUFFRAGE VOTE IS TO BE TAKEN TODAY

(Continued from page one)

on Wednesday, the following statement was given out:

"The committee found that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter, but when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of justice to the women of the country and of the world."

Belief is expressed by members that as a result of the conference Democrats will be able to secure a sufficient number of votes to carry the amendment.

Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have received letters from former President Roosevelt, Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Daniels, as well as many other prominent men, expressing their hope that the amendment will be adopted.

The National Woman's Party claims that five-sixths of the Republican members are now pledged to vote for the amendment. With the exception of the southern delegations, nearly all of the Democratic states are pledged by their representatives to support the amendment. Although southern opposition has long blocked suffrage plans, and although the opposing vote of southern members has been the greatest fear of suffrage advocates, it is now believed that the opposition of the "solid South" has been broken up and that enough votes for the amendment will be cast by southern members to insure its adoption.

Republicans of the House, in conference here, adopted by unanimous vote a resolution urging Republican members to support the federal suffrage amendment "in so far as they can do so consistently with their conscience and the attitude of their constituents."

BATTLESHIP MUTINY AT LISBON QUELLED

LISBON, Portugal (Thursday).—A statement issued by the Government reads:

"The Vasco de Gama, having left the Santos docks against the Government's formal orders, and having taken a position in the middle Tagus, before Fort St. George, a battery in the fort opened fire on the vessel, which replied with a few shots and then hoisted the white flag. Parts of crews of other ships landed some men from the crew, who, after being disarmed, surrendered to the republican guard and the army on Commerce Square and at the naval arsenal."

"The Government took immediate measures to insure the maintenance of order and the various authorities complied. The latter now consider the prevalence of order completely assured."

"The Vasco de Gama is already in the Government's hands."

CONSCRIPTION VICTORY FORESEEN

The Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of New South Wales, Australia, who is touring the United States, addressed the members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon. Following his address, he expressed the view that the Hughes Government at Australia would obtain a general election on the conscription issue and that the Government would stand or fall on conscription. He charged pro-Germanism and a subsidized international workers of the world with chief responsibility for overthrowing conscription in the recent referendum. He said there was a lack of understanding, particularly among the farmers of Australia, as to the imperative need of Australia placing all its man power on the firing line.

BRITISH MUSEUM WILL NOT BE REQUISITIONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Lord Curzon announced in the House of Lords, yesterday, the abandonment of the proposal to use the British Museum for the Air Ministry, such appropriation being no longer necessary. He had, moreover, been found that the alterations necessary to utilize the Natural History Museum as public offices would be too costly and lengthy an operation, so this proposal had also been dropped.

OPERATION OF ROAD ORDERED

Operation of the Bristol County Street Railway, a trolley line 16 miles in length, between Taunton and Attleboro, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I., was ordered to continue by Judge J. F. Brown in Superior Court at Boston today provided the receivers, John Lovejoy of Rockland, Me., and John A. Arnold of Pawtucket could run it with a profit. The road was sold to the firm of Swift-McNitt Company of Boston several weeks ago. The question of confirming the sale will come before Judge Brown on Jan. 21. In the meantime the receivers have been asked to show whether the road can be operated with a profit.

GAINS AND LOSSES IN THE AIR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Nine enemy captive balloons and 119 aeroplanes were destroyed by German forces during December, the War Office announced today. According to the statement 82 aeroplanes and two captive balloons were lost by the Germans.

DANGERS IN PEACE TALK POINTED OUT

United States Senator, Recently Returned From Europe, Urges Vigorous Prosecution of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In an address delivered before the Senate, Senator Kenyon, who has recently returned from the European war zone, warned the country against the danger of undermining the determination of the people by too much indulgence in peace talk when the urgent need of the hour is more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"Those who are now trying," said Senator Kenyon, "to bring about a patched up peace and, who are lending their influence in that direction, are weakening the American forces and weakening our preparation; and they had best remember that it will cost us far more to lose this war than to win it."

Senator Kenyon painted a vivid picture of the results of German Kultur and terrorism to be met with everywhere in northern France and Belgium. Germany, he said, has "observed no chivalry in the freemasonry of arms," but has broken every rule in the code of honor of nations and of soldiers.

Senator Kenyon urged that the United States concentrate on ships, aircraft and artillery. The United States must put 2,000,000 men on the French front and have 1,000,000 more in reserve, he said.

He praised the work of United States destroyers against the submarines and said the United States destroyers and submarine building program is being carried on with wise foresight.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Lords Loreburn and Lansdowne Make Fight Against Proposal — Lord Haldane Supports It

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The House of Lords yesterday discussed woman suffrage in connection with the Representation of the People Bill. The House was unusually well filled and so many peers wished to express themselves that the debate had to be adjourned until today, when an important division will be taken.

Lord Loreburn opened with a motion designed to exclude women from the franchise in counties and boroughs and university constituencies, thus challenging the "whole principle of woman suffrage." Lord Lansdowne was still more uncompromising in his hostility. Lord Loreburn had expressed anxiety at the prospect of female influence in the foreign affairs and war and peace issues, while Lord Lansdowne declared it to be simply revolutionary, entirely unprecedented and bitterly opposed by large numbers of men and women.

Lord Haldane, supporting the women's cause, declared they would exercise a steady influence, while Lord Buckmaster asked that the age limit for men and women should be the same.

Lord Islington declared that the Government stood by the formal assurance they had given the Ameer of Afghanistan that no proposals affecting the interests of his country would be made or agreed to at the peace conference.

The Government, he said, had never found it necessary to reply to a memorandum from the Russian Ambassador on March 22, 1915, proposing the transference from a neutral Persian zone to Russian spheres, of a small area in the neighborhood of the Russian and Afghan frontiers.

QUANTUM BRIDGE IS READY FOR USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Formal opening of the \$300,000 "Victory Bridge" will take place tomorrow at 5:30 p. m. when a long line of special cars from the big shipyard at Squantum will take thousands of workmen into the Dudley Street Terminal in less than half an hour. For the present the new car line, which brings the locality into the Elevated system, will operate only in the morning and evening. The cars will loop through the 100 acre shipyard.

The \$300,000 car line and bridge were started and finished in record time, according to the engineers, who had set a definite time for the completion of the big drawbridge, naming Dec. 25 as the date for a car to run into "Victory Plant." On the day before, a special car, loaded with experts connected with the work, left Dudley Street Terminal and rolled across the drawbridge into "Victory Plant."

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Intensive study of the "Minimum Program for Durable Peace," drawn up at The Hague in 1915, by a body of international experts from the Interparliamentary Union, the International Institute of Law and other important organizations, was the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, this morning.

BOSTON POLICE ASSEMBLY

About 12,000 persons attended the annual assembly of the Boston police in Mechanics Building, Wednesday night. Among those present were Councilor Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, representing Governor McCall, and Chief Justice John A. Alden of the Superior Court.

MR. LANSING SEES NO IMMEDIATE PEACE PROSPECT

(Continued from page one)

In doubt regarding the outcome that the message was both timely and appropriate.

This bureau made, on Wednesday, a canvass of representative senators, and the impression seems to be that the fundamentals of peace as outlined by the President, apart from the exact interpretation of some of the specific counts, are in conformity with the wishes of the American people and fully reflect their views. "The people," said Senator Sherman, "will undoubtedly support to the fullest extent the peace program of the President."

Such criticism as was heard ranged itself round three points, namely, the question of indemnities, the question of the fate of Turkey, and the possibility that the mention made of German representatives might mean a longer lease of power for the Hohenzollerns.

Some senators expressed the wish that the President had been more specific on the question of reparation for wrongs done, but the use he makes of the term "restored" is interpreted here to imply the payment of an indemnity. It is regretted, however, that no more specific term had been used, in view of the possible interpretation that may be put on this part of the address by the Central Powers.

On the question of Turkey, there are many who are convinced that neither the Balkans nor the subject nations within Turkey can be adequately safeguarded so long as the Turk has a foothold in Europe. Some senators expressed regret that the President had left a loophole whereby the Hohenzollerns might conceivably take part in a peace council as the accredited representatives of the German people. On the other hand, the attitude of the President on the Russian question was uniformly praised.

The first result of the address was seen in the Senate on Wednesday in the introduction of Senator Borah's resolution bearing on the very first count in the President's message. The intent of this resolution is to amend the rules of the Senate as to permit of the discussion of treaties and international relations, not secretly and in the floor of the Senate, Senator Borah expressed the belief that this amendment of the rules will be carried out.

Russians Will Pay Heed

Charles R. Crane Says President's Message Will Do Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Commenting in local press interviews on President Wilson's statement of war aims, Charles R. Crane, a member of the United States Commission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, expressed the conviction that the message would reach the mass of the Russian people, and that it will do incalculable good. Mr. Crane does not believe that the Bolsheviks will be the deliverers of Russia. "The men," he said, "who are now in power represent only the industrial workers and the soldiers. Russia's political and social experiment is coming along entirely too rapidly for laboratory purposes. It may split up for the time being into various groups, each going its own way, but held together, more or less, by the wonderful Russian language, the church and the common culture."

"I am sure that President Wilson's speech will reach all the everyday people of the world. While it is couched in the language of the New Testament, the Kaiser, who has the Scriptures constantly in his mouth, talks, however, only in the terms of the Old Testament. The Russian people understand the New Testament. It is extremely necessary for the Russian masses to understand that we are still concerned with their affairs and that we desire to help them get established on a new democratic basis."

Aliens to Get Message
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N.Y.—The translation of President Wilson's message to Congress into other languages as the means of getting America's war aims before the foreign-born citizens of the country was decided upon by the National Security League on Wednesday. It was decided to obtain immediately the translation of the message into German, Russian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Yiddish, Hungarian, and Polish, for circulation in pamphlet form.

ATTACK ON RETURNED SOLDIERS IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A number of disabled German soldiers were invited on Monday to attend a meeting of the Fatherland

FIJI'S BANANA EXPORTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—Reports just issued by the inspector of produce show that for the first 11 months in 1917 the Fiji Islands exported 1,233,620 bunches of bananas, as against 1,576,878 bunches during a like period in 1916.

IRISH CONVENTION AND LAND PURCHASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The Irish convention held its twenty-ninth meeting yesterday with Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. The discussion on the best method to complete land purchase in Ireland was continued, the convention adjourning until today.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

neighborhood of Gonnelle was all Sir Douglas Haig reported from the British front today.

French Artillery Active

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Artillery activities in the neighborhood of Vauxaillon were reported by the French War Office today.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German official report issued on Wednesday reads as follows:

Western Front. Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—Under a strong protective fire, British reconnoitering detachments launched an attack against the southern edge of the Houthulst wood. A few companies attacked the Boesinghe-Staden railway. The enemy force were unable to reach our lines at any point and their losses under our fire were very heavy. There was lively artillery fighting on both sides of Lens. East of Bullecourt several hand grenade encounters were fought for possession of small sections of trenches.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: West of Filleire in the afternoon the French, after violent artillery preparation, launched a strong attack on a front of four kilometers. At isolated points the enemy penetrated our line of posts. Attempts to gain ground beyond them broke down. Our counter-attacks during the night threw back the enemy troops at all points to the position whence they set out.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British War Office on Wednesday issued the following report:

At dusk on Tuesday evening the enemy troops succeeded in entering two of our advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden railway, but were immediately ejected by a local counter-attack. Early yesterday morning Canadian troops carried out a successful raid south of Lens, capturing two machine guns.

Last night's report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters says: During the day our own and the enemy artillery was active at a number of points south of the Scarpe. The hostile artillery also has shown activity northeast of Ypres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The French War Office last night issued the following statement:

In Champagne we repulsed an enemy attempt against our small posts east of Mont Teton. The artillery fire was rather lively in the Avocourt and Bezonvaux sectors.

In the Wo

VALUE OF SPANISH PESETA INCREASES

Ironical Working of Circumstances Causes High Value of Peseta to Impede Commerce—M. Thierry's Mission

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It should be noticed that in the exchange of felicitations between King Alfonso and M. Joseph Thierry, the new French Ambassador to Spain, on the arrival of the latter in Madrid, there was a pointed reference to some special mission of a highly exalted character, not described, with which M. Thierry, the former French Minister of Finance, is entrusted, and upon which there was evidently some anxiety on both sides. The real nature of this mission, resulting in M. Thierry taking the place of M. Geoffrey as Ambassador in Madrid, which office he will probably give up when there has been a complete and satisfactory financial adjustment between France and Spain, has already been referred to in The Christian Science Monitor. The enormous trade of Spain with the belligerents and others, and the monetary circumstances that obtain in the countries engaged in the war, together with the peculiar workings of the general monetary system in violent upheavals like the present, have resulted in Spain stockpiling great quantities of gold while at the same time the rate of exchange, the peseta against the franc, the pound and the lira, and other foreign currencies, has been steadily increasing. At the present time the peseta is more enhanced in value than any other national coin standard in the world.

At the time of the Spanish American War it was at its lowest; at the beginning of the present war the rate of exchange was about 27 pesetas, roughly, to the English pound, but during the last year or two the peseta has steadily improved in value. A year ago the exchange got well down toward the 20 to the £ mark, but efforts were made to stop its advance, and for some time it hung between the 20 and the 21. Recent events and circumstances, however, have moved it on again, and a few days ago, it was quoted for the first time in its history at less than 20 to the English sovereign. It was on Dec. 3 that the rate of the peseta in the pound sterling was quoted at 19.98. This marked an epoch. In a certain sense the Spanish peseta temporarily became more valuable than the English shilling. At the same time the French franc and the Italian lira, which nominally are of the same value as the peseta—though in actual practice in times of peace the latter is inclined to evince some inferiority—were respectively 27.21 and 37.75 to the English pound.

Never was the prestige of the peseta so good. Something more than a year ago, when Spain achieved her first and chief ambition of stocking 1,000,000,000 pesetas in the vaults of the Banco de España and backing nearly all her paper money with a gold reserve, articles were written in the newspapers dilating upon the history and virtues of the splendid peseta, and here and there it was referred to by bubbling enthusiasts as Santa Peseta. Thanks largely to the limitations that the United States has placed on the exportation of gold to Spain—the situation was expressed in hyperbole "as a procession of ships from New York to Vigo and other Spanish ports, filled to the hatches with the yellow metal"—the rapid increase in the Spanish stocks which leapt from the 1,000,000,000 mark to 1,900,000,000 in an amazingly short time, has been much slackened; but even so the Bank of Spain is within less than 40,000 pesetas of the 2,000,000,000 in gold. At first it naturally appeared that this condition and the exchange rates would operate in favor of Spain and against her competitors, whomsoever they might be, in the commercial world, and they certainly operated against France. But for some time past it has been found that by an ironical working of circumstances and conditions the exchange rate and the high value of the peseta is actually greatly impeding Spanish commerce with other countries, and, owing to the way in which it is adjusted, is actually causing loss to Spain.

The Spanish commercial and industrial classes are no longer under the illusions of the earlier stages of the war. They realize that the character of the gold standard has changed, and that the circumstances which have brought about the enhancement of the peseta are largely artificial and temporary. From being proud of the rate of exchange, Spanish sentiment has, for the most part, declined, until it now deplores it, and would have monetary relations established on a more solid and mutually agreeable basis. At the same time France has become so heavily indebted to Spain for supplies that some special means of adjusting accounts has become necessary. The question of the nationalization of the Exterior Loan, that is, getting rid of the Spanish obligation to aliens, especially the French, in this matter, and bringing back to Spain the Spanish loan that has gone out of it, has been closely considered for some time; but in this matter the question of the exchange has become particularly difficult, for foreign holders naturally object to the idea of selling their interest back to Spain upon the basis of the present peseta value, when some 20 per cent or thereabouts would be lost by the holders as compared with former and normal values. Business could not be done on such a basis, and the need of a satisfactory compromise became obvious.

From time to time there have been rumors also that France was endeavoring to arrange a loan from Spain. These, however, have been discounted. There have been reports

also that some of the new French loan funds were likely to be acquired from Spain, and at this very moment the Premier, Señor García Prieto, states that the Finance Minister, Señor Ventosa, is about to draw the attention of the newspapers to the ministerial regulations now in existence by which the Spanish press is prohibited from making announcements of foreign loans; significantly adding that he trusted it would not be necessary to do more than this. In all this there is a difficult complication of financial circumstances, and, while England has some experience of it, and the United States, even, is brought to take into account the financial situation of Spain, it is between France and Spain, who have done the greatest trade together, that the chief difficulty exists. It is to smooth out this difficulty as far as possible, and make the situation less embarrassing, that one of the best financial experts in France, chief not long ago of the Ministry of Finance in Paris, and now French Ambassador here, M. Joseph Thierry, has come to Madrid. With a minimum of delay the new Ambassador has entered into consultations with the heads of banking and finance, national and otherwise, in the capital.

The commercial world generally exhibits great anxiety in the matter, without in many cases seeming to have a clear understanding of how it has come about, and having still less any definite remedy for the difficulties that seem to exist. Recently a committee of deputies held meetings at the Congress for the purpose of examining the problems of exportation, especially with reference to the international exchange, and they have drawn up a report which is signed by Señores Rafael Gasset, José Zulueta, Salvador Canals, Leonardo Rodríguez and Daniel Riu, and which is being forwarded to the Government. In this report it is stated that the comparative panic of the first few months of the war had hardly been overcome when the economic balance began to take a turn in favor of Spain. This balance has been continually increasing, now by the regular quarterly excess of exports over imports and now by the diminution with equal persistency of the necessity of paying for foreign assistance in the way of freights, insurances, and the like. This phenomenon, Señor Gasset and his colleagues declare, is the chief cause of the irregularity of the international exchange, each day more and more in favor of the Spanish peseta, and as a result of this state of the exchange is one of the reasons assigned for the difficulty experienced by Spanish markets in acquiring goods that are indispensable to various branches of Spanish production, the signatories consider it their duty to appeal to the Government to give its attention to this problem, especially recommending in the first place the suppression of the evidently artificial factors that have led to the rise in the exchange quotations and, secondly, those other factors which spring from the notorious disorganization of the Spanish money market.

With regard to the first, what is necessary is the absolute prohibition of every kind of public operation, in respect to the exchange, and in no case, say these deputies, should they ever be allowed to be the subjects of speculation on the Bourse. It is necessary, at any risk, to stop what is going on now, on account of the danger that the artificial quotations cause to national economy. As to the second, it is necessary to establish immediately a banking organization which the public authorities should initiate and support, with the existing one as a basis, in order to take in hand all matters affecting the international money market, and handle also the question of the repatriation of Spanish stocks and shares. The signatories to this note adopted the obligations of Spain will in no wise be interfered with, nor will any of her international interests be compromised. On the other hand the material advantage will be gained of an immediate regularization of the exchange, and it is likely that the moral status of the Spanish Government, as it were, will be strengthened, and that obstacles such as at present exist to the export of Spanish goods to other countries, as well as to the importation into Spain from abroad of things that she needs, will be removed. For these reasons the Government is invited to make a rapid study of these recommendations and adopt them if they commend themselves.

There is a feeling that this committee, though meaning well, is somewhat optimistic as to the speedy effect of very simple recommendations, which, however, would be by no means easy to apply. In the meantime various authorities at the other end of the exchange, in foreign countries, are taking up the question earnestly. News reaches Spain, for example, that at the instance of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in London, a committee has just been formed there to examine the question thoroughly and see what can be done in the matter. The chairman is Mr. J. E. Roura of the firm of Roura & Forgas, and Mr. H. Kaye of the London City & Midland Bank. Mr. A. Labord of the Bank of Spain, Mr. A. Burns of the Banco Español del Río de la Plata and Mr. E. Rojo of the Credit Lyonnais, are also members. The committee is now engaged upon the preparation of a scheme for steadying the exchange and bringing it to a more normal level, and intends to make a report to both the British and Spanish governments as to the measures which it considers desirable, in order to minimize, as much as possible the bad consequences of the present situation in regard to the exchange.

SCHOOLS OPENING DEFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The public schools of Memphis were not opened on Jan. 4, as originally intended, but resumption was deferred for some days so that the coal situation might be relieved.

GERMAN AUXILIARY SERVICE EXPLAINED

Survey Made of the Provisions for Administration of Auxiliary Service Act—Status of Austrians in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The latter part of the survey of the German Auxiliary Service Act reviews the provisions for the administration of the measure. Compulsion, the writer points out, was necessarily provided for, for without that as a basis it would obviously have been impossible to work so drastic a measure. In practice, however, it was intended to be the final means resorted to if other methods failed, and reliance was placed on the voluntary cooperation of all concerned. Another important feature of the act is the legal protection provided for those liable to auxiliary service. The leaving certificate system it introduced naturally demanded, for instance, guarantees against its abuse, especially with regard to any forcing down of wages. Recruits are, therefore, given the right of appeal, and other important safeguards for the interests of the worker are provided in the shape of the clerks' and workers' committees and the arbitration boards. In all concerns working for the auxiliary service, in which as a rule at least 50 men and women are employed, permanent workers' committees must exist, their members being elected from among the adult workers by direct and secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation. In concerns with more than 50 clerks, within the meaning of the Clerks Insurance Act, committees of clerks must be set up on the same lines as the workers' committees.

The duty of these committees is to foster good relations among the workers and between these and the employers. They must bring to the notice of the employer petitions, requests, and complaints, with reference to methods of working, wages, and other conditions, and welfare measures. The employer is obliged to discuss the matter, if at least a fourth of the members of the committee make such a demand. If, in disputes as to wages and working conditions, no agreement is reached between the employer and the workers' committee, then the authority which deals with refusals to grant leaving certificates can be called on to arbitrate. Should the employer refuse to comply with the decision, then the workers concerned are to receive their leaving certificates on demand. If the workers do not submit to the decision, they are not allowed to receive the leaving certificates. If both employers and workers desire it, an industrial or commercial court, or the conciliation board of a guild, can be applied to as a conciliation board, and where workers' committees do not exist, their bodies can also be called in to arbitrate. This also applies to agricultural concerns, but the railways are exempt from this regulation, while in the case of industrial works connected with the army and navy administration regulations are to be issued by the competent service authorities for the setting up of workers' committees and arbitration boards.

Meanwhile a means of protection had to be devised for the employer, also, in view of the possibility of his having to undertake far-reaching alterations in his works. He, therefore, has the right of appeal against the decision of the competent authorities as to whether his business is of importance for war economy, and whether auxiliary labor can be withdrawn from him.

As for the legal position of men liable to auxiliary service, the writer continues, apart from the compulsion to work and the difficulty of changing their employment, they are not subject to any additional personal, material or legal restrictions, and they preserve the right of association and of holding meetings, as expressly stated in the act. Hence they are not subject to military discipline and penal regulations, or to the military laws. Remuneration for services is a matter of agreement, even if a man has been allotted work by the competent authority, and wage-scale agreements naturally remain unaffected by the act. In some ways the position of men liable to auxiliary service is like that of the soldier, but in others there are essential differences. Calling a man up for auxiliary service—not to be confused with voluntary enlistment—cancels existing labor and service agreements, just as in the case of a man called to the colors. The fundamental difference is that the man liable to auxiliary service receives normal remuneration. His dependents therefore—apart from some special and exceptional cases—have no claim to separation allowances if he is called up. Thus he does not enjoy the same protection from distraint as the soldier.

With regard to the administration of the act, the closest cooperation with the official bodies representing the interests of industry, trade, business, handicrafts and so on is provided for, and it is stipulated that the officials must keep in touch with the civilian authorities concerned, especially the municipal administrations, which have the keenest interest in being heard on questions of withdrawal of labor, and shutting down or concentration of businesses, if severe losses to their taxation, revenue and other interests are to be avoided. The municipalities are not formally represented on the executive committees, as this was considered impossible, since other local bodies, such as the chambers of com-

merce, are not represented. They have, however, a formal right of appeal against the decisions of the authorities. Finally, the Reichstag's right to operate through its committee of 15 is designed to assure the lenient and rational administration of the act.

Meanwhile, its actual administration is entirely in military hands, this arrangement being considered necessary to secure rapidly and completely action where necessary. The administration is in the hands of the Kriegsmass in Berlin, the work in Bavaria being performed by the Ministry of War in consultation with the Kriegsmass. Decisions are entrusted to committees which are variously constituted, according to the nature of their duties. They are of three types: (1) Committees which have to decide: (a) Whether an occupation or business is of importance, directly or indirectly, for the conduct of the war, or supplying the people's needs; (b) Whether and to what extent the number of people employed in a calling, an organization, or a business exceeds its requirements. These committees are set up for the district of a General-kommando, or a part of such district, and consist of an officer as chairman, two higher officials of the civil service, one of whom must belong to the Industrial Inspectorate, as well as two representatives each of the employers and the workers. The officer and the representatives of the employers and workers are nominated in Bavaria by the Ministry of War.

Against the decisions of the committees appeal may be made to a central board set up by the Kriegsmass, consisting of two officers of the Kriegsmass, one of whom acts as chairman, two officials nominated by the Imperial Chancellor, and one by the central executive of the federal State in which the business, organization, or individual is, as well as one representative each of the employers and the workers. If maritime interests are affected, one of the officers of the Imperial Maritime Office is to be appointed. In the case of appeals against decisions of Bavarian, Saxon, or Württemberg committees, one of the officers from the Ministry of War of the State concerned is appointed. Meanwhile, in cases where it is a matter of decisions referring to the government departments and official organizations, these committees do not decide, but the competent imperial or federal authorities, in agreement with the Kriegsmass.

The second type of committee decides as to the calling up of individuals liable to auxiliary service, and these committees consist of an officer as chairman, a higher official, and two representatives each of the employers and workers, and are set up as a rule in each district command (Bezirkskommando). The committees appointed for the districts of Generalkommandos act as courts of appeal for this second type of committee. The third type decides appeal against refusals to grant leaving certificates. These committees are also, as a rule, set up for the district command, and consist of a nominee of the Kriegsmass as chairman, and three representatives each of employers and workers. Two employers' and two workers' representatives are permanent, the others being chosen from the occupation to which the man liable to auxiliary service belongs. In certain cases these committees also act as arbitration boards.

The writer in the *Annalen des Deutschen Reiches* thus brings to a conclusion his analysis of the Auxiliary Service Act as originally devised. Since the publication of his review the Auxiliary Service Committee of the Reichstag has approved the draft of a new order which virtually enforces the compulsion hitherto avoided in the administration of the act, and extends the liability to auxiliary service to all Austrians and Hungarians resident in Germany and over 17 years of age. The explanation given is that the present system of recruiting has proved inadequate to meet permanently the demand for auxiliary labor, and the chief of the Kriegsmass announces that the more stringent enforcement of the regulations will obviate the necessity for the proposed inclusion in the act of women and boys between 15 and 17.

[The first article on "German Auxiliary Service Explained" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

NEW TIMBER ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade announce two important orders under the Defense of the Realm Acts. The first fixes maximum prices for home grown timber at all stages from the standing tree to the plank, and the second prohibits the export of mature timber from Ireland without a permit, for which application must be made to the Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland), 6 Hume Street, Dublin. It is emphasized that as regard standing timber the maximum prices are intended to apply to timber of the best quality in the most accessible positions. Prices for other timber should be based upon the maximum rates, having regard to the usual factors of quality, accessibility, haulage and other conditions. The maximum prices per cubic foot fixed by the order for standing trees are: Larch 1s. 4d., Scots pine and Douglas fir 11d., spruce and other firs 10d., ash, selected for aeroplane purposes, 3s., ash for other purposes 5s., ash of inferior descriptions 1s. 6d., oak, well grown selected trees, 3s., oak, well grown white panels, 2s. 3d., oak of inferior descriptions 1s. 3d., gycamore and hornbeam 2s., Spanish chestnut 1s., selected trees 2s., beech 1s. 6d., poplar, alder and lime 1s. 3d., elm 1s., and other common hardwoods 1s. For timber felled and trimmed lying in the wood these prices may be increased up to 10 per cent. The order also fixes maximum prices for timber in the round, sawed, or converted, and cancels the Home Grown Timber Prices (Great Britain) Order of July, 1917, which dealt only with certain sizes of converted home grown softwood.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARIS ACADEMIES

Instructive Papers Are Read and Important Prizes Awarded—Warm Tribute Is Paid to the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—During the first half of the winter season the great academies of Paris have been very busy and their proceedings, for the most part, have been not merely interesting to the French people, but have had an international and sometimes a peculiarly American interest. At the recent annual meeting of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, held under the presidency of M. Theodore Dubois, an interesting and instructive paper on the sculptor, M. Antonin Mercier, whose great works are in the Louvre, the Pantheon, the Trocadero, and in many parts of the country, was read by M. Widor, who devoted much of his discourse to the human side of the great master's career. He made special reference to the work purchased by the State in 1874, "Gloria Victis," questioning whether the word "Victis" was properly applied to this glorious piece of sculpture which at the same time is very Greek and very French, because the group does not give the impression of irremediable defeat. The hero, whom the goddess bears in her arms, is not really conquered. The gaze toward the sky attests the injury and appeals for revenge.

The most recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, over which M. Paul Painlevé (vice-president) presided in the absence of M. d'Arsonval, was of quite a different character. An important item in the agenda was the election of a correspondent to the botany section, and almost unanimously—by 38 votes out of 39—Professor Farlow of Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., was elected. An interesting theme put forward by M. Roule, professor at the Museum, on the migration of sea and fresh water fish, was developed by M. Edmond Perrier. Discussions on different matters were also held by Prince Albert of Monaco, M. Roux, M. Appell, M. Laveran, and M. Haug. The Académie then proceeded to award its prizes, which are valuable and of great public utility.

In the section of navigation, there was prize money to the value of 6000 francs for proposals for strengthening the naval forces in accordance with scientific discovery and invention, and of this sum a first prize of 4000 francs was awarded to Commandant Tissot for his study of the methods of protecting navigation, and 2000 francs to M. G. Sugot, engineer of the naval artillery, for his considerations upon theoretical and practical ballistics.

The Plummy prize of 4000 francs was divided between a joint effort by MM. G. Sensever, aviator, and L. Bailly, engineer of naval artillery, in a work entitled "Le Combat Aérien," and 2000 francs to M. Edmé Bonneau for the instrument he had invented to indicate to aviators at any moment the exact position of their machines in respect to the vertical. In the physics section, the Gaston-Plante prize of 3000 francs was awarded to M. Henri Armagnat, consulting engineer to the civil tribunal of the Seine, for his interesting researches connected with the electrical industry. The Hebert prize of 1000 francs was awarded to Dr. Hyacinthe Guilleminot for his "New Horizons of Science"; the Henri-De-Parville prize of 1500 francs to M. Charles de Watteville for his researches relative to the spectrums of flame and the structure of flame itself, the Hugues prize of 2500 francs to M. Amedée Guillet for his labors in the study of physics. The Jecker prize of 10,000 francs fell to M. Emile Blaise for his general work and the Cahours foundation of 3000 francs to M. Adolphe Lepape, sub-lieutenant of infantry attached to the laboratory of research in war chemistry, for his investigations on radio activity and subterranean gaseous mixtures. Various other awards were also made.

At the last meeting of the Société Astronomique de France, M. Camille Flammarion read a deeply interesting paper on the biggest telescope in the world, which has just been installed in the observatory of Mt. Wilson in California.

But for current and practical interest, no assemblies have been more attractive than those of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. At one of its recent gatherings M. Vidal de la Blache called the earnest attention of the members to a study entitled "The Bulgarian Mirage and the European War," by M. P. P. Sokolovitch, to which he gave the greatest praise. The author, one of the most eminent statesmen of Serbia and one best known in France, shows that a large number of mistakes have been committed by European diplomacy

since the Congress of Vienna, through insufficient study of diplomatic history. He says that what he calls the Bulgarian blunder is the most typical of its kind, and should be a warning for the future. The errors of diplomacy in regard to Bulgaria in the last 25 years are set forth in the hope that they will indicate to the allied governments the course of procedure they should follow in the future. It is time declared the author, that competent men should be instructed on the real ethnological and political situation in Macedonia, which has been the artificially created apple of discord of nations great and small. The peace of Europe and the world will only be effectively established if Bulgaria is restored to her proper boundaries.

At the annual meeting of this same Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, the acting president, M. d'Eichthal, was in the chair, and in the course of his address made an impassioned reference to the intervention of the United States in the war. "Never," he said, "have political morals, which have their place in the title of this academy, known such brilliant homage as that shown by the great Republic of the United States in ranging itself by the side of the Entente as champion of right and justice, an act long considered and examined in all its aspects by the conscience of a people strongly attached to peace and by its leaders devoted to its pacific evolution. It is necessary that this guarantee of right should survive our victory. If the United States and England, enlightened by the past, are resolved to form with the worthy continental nations a league of civilized nations, to bear arms for the defense of peace whenever menaced by brutal aggression, the world will see a beginning of that national staff that Kant demanded when recalling how history had brought about the internal pacification of nations through the medium of law and the creation of a legislative authority, without which appeals to a society of nations are mere deceptions and so much childishness.

"Our colleague and former president, M. Alexandre Ribot," M. d'Eichthal declared, "who could not be accused of chimerical views concerning political systems, said, 'It is necessary that there should be justice in the world,' and later in the Senate on June 6, he added, 'The nations in arms today constitute the new society of nations; all the nations which do not belong to the nations of prey should unite to restrain the others from disturbing the peace: they should unite in an armed league to make peace, justice, and liberty respected in the world.' Mr. Wilson, who has become the speaking and acting conscience of the United States, has used similar language. 'The nations of the world,' he has said, 'ought, in some way, to be joined together to see to it that right prevails against all kinds of egotistic aggression.' The world should be at the end of all ruptures of peace whose origin is to be found in aggression and contempt for the rights of peoples." These are splendid words, which will remind the great pacific nations after the war of their duty not again to fall into the state of unpreparedness which has permitted the most frightful barbarity that humanity has ever seen let loose; if not we must despair of the future of civilization."

The academy awards its Audifred prize, the highest at its disposal, for acts of self-sacrifice and devotion to right, to Cardinal Mercier, the acting president remarking that they honored one of the most noble characters that their times had known.

AMERICA BUYS JAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Fifty million pounds weight of Australian jam in 16-ounce and 32-ounce tins has been sold to the imperial authorities for £1,093,750. The United States is taking 38,000,000 pounds of the total jam purchase. In announcing the price, 54d. a pound f.o.b., Mr. J. A. Jensen, Minister for Trade and Customs, expressed his pleasure at the successful outcome of negotiations which had been proceeding for some time.

FARM WORK SAID TO BE HAMPERED

Serious Conditions Stated Under Which Agriculture Is Carried on at Present Time—Help Difficult to Get

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—"A lot of people in our cities," said George A. Waterman, largely interested in farming, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "have got to wake up to the fact that food production is not a pastime proposition, but an important industry, demanding hard work and close attention all the year through; and, if the farmer is to continue his work successfully, something must be done to balance things up and give him a better chance to get the kind of help he must have."

"I wish to call to notice some of the serious conditions that are bound to hamper in large measure and in too many cases prohibit the farmer from continuing his work successfully. The ever-increasing demand for shorter hours in all lines of work in the cities and the determination on the part of the laboring classes to refuse all work that calls for more than an eight-hour day are well-nigh putting the farmer out of the running. Added to these conditions is the tendency of many of these men to shirk at every turn, and the apparent indifference to this dishonesty on the part of many employers."

RUSSIANS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—It is announced in the press that the representatives of Russia in Italy, the Ambassador accredited to the Quirinal, and the Russian Legation accredited to the Vatican, have both refused to recognize the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd. On hearing that the Bolsheviks were masters of Petrograd, they both immediately ceased their correspondence with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Russian military representatives in Italy have followed the example of the diplomatists in refusing to recognize the Bolsheviks.



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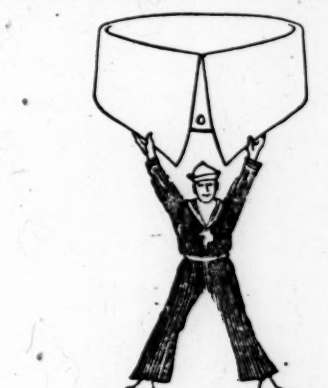
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SECRETARY BAKER REPLIES TO CRITICS

No Army of Similar Size Ever Before Raised, Equipped or Trained So Quickly, He Says, as Today's American Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker, testifying today before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, admitted that there had been delay by the ordnance department in selecting the most desirable type of rifle and ammunition, but put forward the defense that such delay as had occurred was justifiable in order to secure a greater degree of interchangeability and "because the need was not urgent, as the enemy was 3000 miles away."

This last statement brought protest from members of the committee, Senators Wadsworth and Weeks denying that the absence of the enemy from the door was any reason why the War Department should have wasted time. "I do not agree with you, Mr. Secretary," said Senator Weeks. Distance from the enemy's lines, he said, did not absolve this country from any obligation to make all possible haste in sending men to Europe.

"No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly as the present American Army," declared Secretary Baker.

Pointing to the fact that in nine months, all branches of the army had grown from 9524 officers to 110,856 officers, and from 202,510 men to 1,428,650 men, he answered his critics with a broad outline of work accomplished—a work which he held showed the "splendid effectiveness" of the American people.

"American accomplishments, he said, are such as to depress German morale, when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

Conditions in camps are rapidly improving; the clothing shortage is practically met; further increments of the army "can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported," he declared.

All this, he added, has been accomplished without serious industrial dislocation; the spirit of the army is high; it is well fed; all kinds of guns are available, "for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918"; and "great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

Secretary Baker did not answer criticisms in detail in his preliminary statement. As for the ordnance department, he pointed to the lack of experts available, and to the tremendous expansion required at the start of the war.

The war council, he announced, will add army officers and men from civil life from time to time. Reorganization of the ordnance branch is well under way, while the quartermaster branch is undergoing shifts in which army men and civilians will be utilized.

As for the Council of National Defense and War Industries Board, he said they had filled important niches. "We can now see the entire situation," said Secretary Baker. "The initial rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines. The coordination of all needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented. By the cooperation of all international and all people in the country, the nation is now organized and set to its task with unanimity of spirit and confidence in its powers. Much more has been done than anybody dared to believe possible."

"That there have been here and there errors of judgment and delays, goes without saying; but I should be wanting in frankness were I to omit my own estimate of the real unselfishness and intelligence which my associates, military and civilian, have applied themselves to this undertaking and the results demonstrate the success of their efforts."

Massing figures to show the American progress, Secretary Baker suggested to the committee, inferentially, that they had dwelt on details, which though important, obscured the bigness of the task done.

Turning to the ordnance branch, he pointed to the necessity for developing trained officers, enlarging the working force, building new structures, modifying designs and plans to conform to latest war experience. Expansion, too, had made the quartermaster branch problems difficult.

In the course of a résumé of accomplishments, the Secretary declared: "The training of the army is proceeding rapidly, and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; its initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete; the reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind—including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms—have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France and are available for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918."

"A substantial army is already in France, where both men and officers have been additionally and specially trained and are ready for active service. No army of similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. No such provision has ever been made

for the general well-being of an army."

Secretary Baker said his statements were made with a full realization that "some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval" have been submitted to the committee. "The War Department," he continued, "has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization to prevent a recurrence, and the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task."

"The War Department is eager to profit by all helpful criticism," said Secretary Baker, "and I thank the committee for the inquiries which it has made and for the cooperation which it is giving and will give in making our preparation increasingly adequate and speedy."

"On the first day of April, 1917, the regular army comprised 679 officers and 121,795 enlisted men; the national guard in federal service approximately 3733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men. There were also at that time approximately 2753 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time."

On the 31st day of December, 1917, the regular army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the national guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the national army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9524 officers to 110,856 officers; from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

"During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war. The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by this nation."

"A substantial part of our military forces was selected by the operation of a draft law, the execution of which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness in both plan and execution."

"For the quartermaster-general's department in 1918, \$3,180,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all governmental purposes. On the first day of April there were 347 officers in the quartermaster's corps. On the first day of January, 1918, nearly \$2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements. In the woeen goods section alone, the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 19,000,000 blankets; 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,000 yards each of shag flannel and suiting, involving an expenditure of over \$345,000,000. In cotton goods the department has contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloths."

"Further idea of the size of purchases in this department will be conveyed by the following figures: Purchases to Dec. 29, 1917—Winter undershirts, 21,000,000; woolen gloves, 11,000,000 pairs; wool light weight stockings, 31,000,000 pairs; wool heavy weight stockings, 21,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery to Jan. 1, 10,000,000 pairs; shoes purchased for delivery Jan. 1, to June 1, 10,000,000 pairs; coats, 2,100,000. The quartermaster-general's department in the supply section alone made 4650 contracts, covering 142 different kinds of articles."

When Secretary Baker had finished his statement, Senator Chamberlain at once began questioning him about the methods adopted by the ordnance department. Secretary Baker replied by taking up the subject of rifles. "The rifle adopted for the American army is without doubt the best," said he. The Springfield rifle, as modified, everybody agrees, is the best in the world."

Senator Weeks broke in, declaring that the statement that the Springfield is the best "is very far from the fact." "Well, of course I can't talk to everybody in the world," said Secretary Baker. "But everybody to whom I have talked has agreed about the rifle."

Senator Chamberlain said one of the serious criticisms against the ordnance department was that it abandoned the old Springfield, and didn't adopt the British Enfield, which American factories were making in large quantities. "This criticism," said Senator Chamberlain, "grows out of the fact that men in cantonments haven't got rifles yet."

Secretary Baker declared that every man in a cantonment who ought to have a rifle has one.

"I think you're wrong about that," said Senator Chamberlain. "General Crozier testified that it would be Feb. 15 before all the men had rifles."

"And I have letters to prove the men have not all got rifles today," said Senator McKellar.

"I don't want to stress the point," said Secretary Baker. "I think it is relatively unimportant." "That's a point on which many army men and civilians don't agree with you," said Senator Chamberlain. "The criticism is made that the ordnance department's delay in changing from the Springfield to the modified Enfield kept rifles out of the hands of the men."

Secretary Baker declared that criticism of the ordnance department for inefficiency was not justified. "It isn't inefficient to get something better than you started out to get. The war was not on us. It was in Europe. We

had time to make the necessary changes to get a better rifle. Meanwhile we had on hand an adequate supply of modern rifles for all our troops."

"You say the war is not on us," broke in Senator Wadsworth. "It is on us to the extent that it made it necessary to send men to France who had never fired a rifle."

Secretary Baker declared there are always green men in new armies. Replying to Senator Weeks' criticism that "there was too much technicality, too little pep," in getting rifles, Secretary Baker said a change made in the rifle to get a better weapon was not a technicality.

Senator Weeks said the War Department has not taken advantage of the full rifle-making capacity of the country, even now. "We could make 15,000 rifles a day," said Senator Weeks. "We are getting only 7000."

"I again call your attention to the fact that the war was 3000 miles from our door," said Secretary Baker.

"It makes no difference whether it was 10,000 miles or one mile away," said Senator Weeks. "The fact remains that we didn't take advantage of manufacture in this country of a rifle which millions of English soldiers are using satisfactorily."

"Because they can't get any better," interrupted Secretary Baker. "Isn't it true that they didn't try to get a better gun, because theirs were thoroughly satisfactory?" asked Senator Weeks.

"It was not thoroughly satisfactory," said Secretary Baker. "They've changed their ammunition. The enemy is at their door. They have not time to improve their rifles as we did."

The Secretary admitted that although Ambassador Gerard had told the United States Government in May 1916, that Germany would continue her submarine warfare, nothing or practically nothing was done by the War Department to anticipate hostile eventualities.

Navy Purchasing Plan

Admiral McGowan Tells of Work of His Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the Navy Department has handled the many problems incident to the adequate equipping and supplying of the men enlisted in the navy was explained on Wednesday by Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster-general of the navy, to the Senate Military Committee.

Admiral McGowan explained that the purchase system of the navy is based upon the competitive system of bidding, and that every detail in connection with the making of bids and the letting of contracts for navy supplies was open to the public. In this connection members of the military committee recalled the fact that this system of purchasing had been abandoned by the War Department, to be superseded by the system of letting contracts with the utmost secrecy. Several members of the committee expressed the belief that this is one cause of the tangle in which the purchasing activities of the War Department are found to be.

There is no shortage of clothing in the navy, declared Admiral McGowan. He told the committee that every man in the navy is adequately clothed and fed, and that in most instances there is a year's extra supply on hand. Navy storehouses, he said, are stocked with a year's supply of clothing. There are 50,000 extra overcoats on hand, he said, and enough woolen cloth on hand to supply the navy with overcoats for another year.

Never at any time, declared the Admiral, have the specifications for navy clothing been changed, and he asserted that "shoddy" would never enter into the making of the navy uniform if he could prevent it.

Speaking of civilian experts in various lines of industry who had been incorporated into the Naval Bureau of Supply and Accounts as aids in the efficient purchasing of navy supplies, Admiral McGowan was asked by Senator McKellar: "Have you incorporated these civilians into your organization, or have they incorporated you into theirs?" Senator McKellar referred, as each member of the committee realized, to the fact that the supply division of the Council of National Defense had assumed practical control of War Department purchases, the quartermaster corps passively submitting to this outside "interested" assistance. Admiral McGowan replied that all his aids in navy purchasing had been incorporated into his organization, and that they were interested now only in helping to manage the navy's purchases efficiently, and thus to shorten the duration of the war.

Senator McKellar interrogated Admiral McGowan as to the expediency of establishing a centralized government purchasing agency, to assume direct control of all government purchasing. Admiral McGowan stated that the work could all be managed by one directly responsible individual. He said that the administrative work of conducting a centralized purchasing bureau with one man as its head would in no way differ from a system for administering the supplying activities of an internal branch of the Government.

Admiral McGowan stated that at the outbreak of the war there were approximately 64,000 men enlisted in the navy. There are nearly 300,000 men in the navy now, he told the committee, and no difficulty has been experienced in adequately equipping and supplying the greatly increased number. He stated that the navy bureau of supplies and accounts had greatly increased its purchasing force since the entry of the United States into the war, but that the increase was but an amplification of the normal size of the organization and in no way destroyed the old system or impaired its efficiency.

Admiral McGowan was summoned as an expert witness by the Senate Military Committee to inform that committee as to the system of pur-

chasing followed by the Navy Department and to give to the committee his views concerning the advisability of establishing a centralized purchasing agency under control of one man, which shall assume entire responsibility for government purchases.

He told the committee that tents, wheelbarrows, food, clothing, guns, ammunition, and everything used by the armed forces of the United States are munitions of war.

POPULATION GROWTH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Over 20,000 employees have been added to government departments in Washington since the declaration of war, the Civil Service Commission announces. It estimates that population of the capital has increased 40,000.

The War Department has added 5200 employees to its Washington offices, and the Navy Department about 2500, including 800 women who enlisted as yeomen, and are doing clerical work.

Including the new employees in Washington, the Civil Service Commission has certified for appointment since April, nearly 125,000 persons in the field and department service.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL PLAN NOT INDORSED

In a special report to the Legislature today, the Massachusetts State Board of Education recommends that the subject of establishing a new state normal school in the southeastern part of the Commonwealth be not further considered.

Under a resolve of the 1917 Legislature the board made an inquiry into the question, but finds that attendance at the normal schools already established does not warrant the State in providing a new institution of this character. It is stated that as a result of the war attendance at normal schools has fallen off 15 per cent.

SCHOOL PIPES BURST; BEER IS KEPT WARM

Considerable damage has been done in the schoolhouses of Boston on account of pipes bursting during the prolonged vacation made necessary by the coal shortage. In some cases, the pipes, which had cracked the last few days of December, thawed last week so that rooms were flooded and ceilings soaked before the original break was discovered.

In the meanwhile saloons and breweries have been asking insistently for coal to keep their places open so that business could be continued as usual and so that the beer would not freeze in the pipes. Janitors report to the committee that some of the schools will be in no condition to open next Monday even if coal is available to heat them. William J. Hennessey, a member of the committee, believes that the damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

BRITISH CANADIAN MISSIONS

Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in Boston is leaving for New York City on Friday, where he will attend a conference of all British-Canadian missions in this country, relative to the work of rounding up British subjects in the United States.

Word has been received from Springfield that the police following the lead of Worcester officials are to visit the homes of all British residents from that city and secure a statement of them as to their intentions of serving in the British or American armies. This information will be turned over to recruiting officials of both armies.

Twenty-two men were accepted for service yesterday, and seven were rejected.

BAY STATE WAGE CONFERENCE

Representatives of the union street car men employed by the Bay State Street Railway Company intend to arrange, if possible, a conference with Wallace B. Donham, receiver of the company, to try to come to an agreement on their wage demands. Mr. Donham's written reply to their demands was described by the chairman of the union representatives as "vague and indefinite." The men ask for a minimum wage rate of 33 cents, and a maximum of 40 cents, an hour, and certain other changes in their present working conditions.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LECTURE

"Fundamentals of Good Management and Organization in Relation to Some of the Storage Problems of the War," is the subject of a lecture to be given by Prof. Henry W. Shelton of the Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College at Perkins Hall next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The lecture is to be under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. "War and the Employment of Women" is to be the subject of the January conference on Monday.

ARSENAL FORGING PLANT

Advance in the date of delivery of the machinery and machine tools for the new \$150,000 forging plant of the Watertown Arsenal, three months, in order that they may arrive at the reservation about the same time that the building is complete, will be urged upon Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, by officials of the arsenal.

BOSTON LIGHTING CONTRACT

The Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, it is said, expects to render a decision early in February on the Boston street lighting contract. The case involves the question of the rates to be paid by the city of Boston for a period of 10 years from Dec. 7, 1914.

SALOONS ARE SAID TO BE LET OFF EASY

(Continued from page one)

are contributing only one-seventeenth of what they usually consume. This, Mr. Bingham declares, gives the saloons an unfair advantage and consideration.

No Complaints Filed

Fuel Officials Say No Steps Taken to Stop Sunday Shows

Although a movement to do away with Sunday motion picture exhibitions in the interest of coal conservation has been started in New York, inquiry at the New England Fuel Committee's headquarters in Boston today, elicited the response that no objections to the Sunday shows had been made, and that they would be allowed to operate under the same conditions as daily exhibitions. In New York, at an Episcopal convention, a resolution was passed asking that the saloons, motion picture shows, theaters and concert halls, open on Sundays, be closed to save fuel.

Under the recent ruling of James J. Storror, New England Fuel Administrator, that amusement places and saloons must close at 10 p. m., it is pointed out that the Sunday amusements will not be affected, as they would naturally close at 10 p. m. Those in touch with the situation can see the growing popular feeling that saloons and theaters must give precedence to educational and religious institutions, and many look for more drastic rules curtailing the activity of non-essential businesses.

Theater Situation

Fuel Official Says He Believes New Rule Will Help Attendance

Commencing of theater performances early enough to complete the program by 10 p. m., the time all theaters and other amusement places must close their doors by order of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration, was assumed would be the course proprietors would take, when the regulations were drawn, according to a statement made today by A. S. Cobb, assistant to James J. Storror, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator.

He said that he did not believe there would be any falling off in attendance as more suburban residents would attend, because they could get home earlier than under the present arrangement, and many would go directly from their daily endeavors to the theater. In fact, he said, he thought the attendance would increase rather than decrease.

Although there has been considerable comment on the proposition of closing theaters, dance halls, saloons, motion picture houses and other places of amusement, theater proprietors generally declare themselves opposed to the proposition, saying that they would lose patrons and the Government would receive less war tax.

A meeting of the Boston Theatrical Managers Association was held at one of the local theaters Wednesday night, at which these sentiments were expressed.

As to the proposition of starting their performances earlier, proprietors are of one accord that this would so disarrange the schedules of patrons as to prevent their attending. They claim that to open earlier would interfere with the dinner hour of most patrons, and that many suburban trains would have to be re-scheduled with a view to accommodating the theatergoers.

"We are willing to hear any protests," said Mr. Cobb, "and if it appears that an injustice has been worked, we are willing to make any changes that seem advisable. There has been no modification of the new rule as yet, however."

The theatrical men, according to Mr. Cobb, have formally asked for a hearing and a date will be set, as soon as Mr. Storror returns from Providence, where he is in conference with the Rhode Island Fuel Administrator.

Asked whether the new rules would interfere with the serving of liquor in hotel dining-rooms and cafes after 10 p. m., Mr. Cobb said that they would not. Bars in hotels and cafes must be closed by the specified time, though, he said, "This is not a prohibition measure," said Mr. Cobb.

Called Impracticable

Superintendent of Schools Criticizes One Session Proposal

Although it is the disposition of the Boston School Committee to cooperate with the fuel conservation authorities, Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, said Wednesday night, when asked whether he thought the proposal to adopt the one-session schedule in the day schools and consolidate night schools to save coal would be feasible, replied that it would be impracticable to have a one-session schedule.

As for consolidating night schools, he said, the 35 schools could be reduced to 25 by uniting some of them, but the attendance would probably decrease because of the added distance the pupils would have to go. He said that about 10,000 tons of coal could be saved annually by shortening the recess periods, so that instead of aggregating two hours they would total 30 minutes.

With no assurance that the necessary amount of coal would be on hand to properly heat the school buildings of the city, it was given out this morning at the office of the business agent, William T. Keough, that the Boston schools probably would not be able to open next Monday. The question is expected to be definitely settled at a

COAL LOWER THAN IN 1902-3 SHORTAGE

Results of Government Regulation of Present Shown in the Much Smaller Prices Than Obtained During Big Strike

Government regulation has resulted in cheaper coal prices today than during the coal shortage the winter of 1902-3, which was attributed to "the great anthracite strike" of the previous summer and fall. There were no uniform prices then as now, in some instances anthracite coal sold for as high as \$15 and even higher a ton, whereas today, with conditions similar, \$9.85 is the limit on anthracite and \$9.25 on bituminous. There is an extra charge for delivery.

Where the coal that was to be had in 1902-3 sold for as much as 70 cents in 100-pound quantities, and in many cases more, due to lax regulation, today coal may be secured at the yards for 44 cents for this amount. The Boston Fuel Committee is delivering it at 60 cents in 100-pound lots.

When the situation in the former season became acute, a citizens' committee was appointed with Maj. Henry L. Higginson as chairman. This committee acted in an advisory capacity, going from one dealer to another and naming what it deemed a fair price. The dealers generally charged \$12 a ton for anthracite.

All the available schooners were put into the coal-carrying trade at that time, and over-sea countries rushed shipments to Boston, New York City and other central ports. Public sentiment became so general in favor of putting coal on the "free list" that a measure was passed by Congress on Jan. 3, 1903, suspending duty on coal for one year. This did much to relieve the situation.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts, then a representative in Congress, submitted a bill to permit foreign vessels to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States without discrimination, but the measure failed to pass, a strong opposition being registered by the shipping interests and labor organizations. The Boston Central Labor Union passed a resolution, objecting to the bill "as being detrimental to American seamen." The Boston Common Council, however, recorded itself in favor of the bill, as did numerous civic organizations.

One of the most interesting comparisons between the two seasons was the lack of public sentiment in 1902-03 for curtailing saloons and other nonessentials to conserve the supply on hand, while today, from one end of New England to the other and in other parts of the United States, civic organizations and representative persons are placing themselves on record as opposed to the policy of permitting the unessential places to remain wide open while schools, churches and other necessary institutions are forced to close their doors or reduce service.

RUSSIAN NOTE INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National City Bank is paying interest now due on the \$50,000,000 Imperial Russian Government 6½ per cent notes.

New Hats For Demi-Season

Designed to give a touch of brightness to the winter costume.

Also new styles for travel and for Southern wear. Prices from

\$10 and \$15

25.00, 35.00 and upward

Satin with straps
Satin with velvet
Lace and net brims
Georgette and satin
Flower trimmings
Brilliant colors
Wing trimmings

NEW HATS FUR-TRIMMED

New models with smart touches of brilliant colored velvet, in styles for immediate wear. Prices \$15.00 and upwards.



Hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Continuing Opening Sale

Furs—Fur Coats

New Location—Second Floor—New Store

Examples of the values.

HUDSON SEAL MUFFS
12.00 to 16.50

In the most fashionable shapes—the canteen and round effects. In the finer qualities usually found only at higher prices.

FOX SCARFS
25.00 to 75.00

The most wanted shades of this stylish fur—taupe, Kamchatka, blue, etc., also black. Soft, fluffy qualities.

Hudson Seal Coats, \$175 to \$325

With Rich Skunk Trimmings

In several very fashionable models—some belted—some semi-fitted. All have deep collars, in the cape or shawl effects. Lengths about 45 inches. Beautiful silk linings.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Business Hours
9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
In accordance with the wishes of the Boston Fuel Commission.

GERMANS WORKING FROM ARGENTINA

Brazilian Tells How Their South American Propaganda Is Making Difficulty in His Country—Military Preparations

According to Alfredo Correa Daudt of Porto Alegre, Brazil, who recently arrived in the United States to take a course in aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a view to helping in the development of his country's air forces, if the war cloud that is discernible between Brazil and Argentina does not break during the European war, it will be because Argentina hesitates at the possibility that Brazil's allies in the war against Germany will come to her assistance.

Porto Alegre is the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost State of Brazil, and consequently the portion which comes directly upon the border line of Argentina. It is also quite well populated with Germans, and one of the centers of German propaganda. Therefore it is in closer touch than any other portion of the country with the various issues which have grown up between Brazil and Argentina.

In an interview, Mr. Daudt accuses Argentina of carrying on the same kind of politics in South America that Germany has been carrying on in Europe. Her army is modeled after the German Army, trained by German officers, even uniformed after the German style, and for some time she was in the habit of sending Argentine officers to Germany to study German methods. In other ways, also, he says, she is imbued with the German ideas of military supremacy. Argentine money, he said, is fostering sentiment against Brazil in the newspapers of Paraguay. Many Germans from the United States have lately arrived in Argentina, and have been well received.

Argentina, Mr. Daudt says, has for some time been making ready for war with Brazil. Her army is considerably stronger than Brazil's in peace time. Not long ago two of her army officers made a flight in a balloon across the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and it was generally believed it was to make sketches. They were promoted for their feat. More important than this, he feels, is the fact that the portion of the International Railroad through Argentina from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, Paraguay, which runs close to the border of Brazil, is better developed and maintained by Argentina than the part which lies to the westward through Corrientes, although the latter, he said, is the more important line. Moreover, the track is the same gauge as the railroads of Brazil, apparently for no other reason than for military use, as the standard track in Argentina is of another width.

He refers to press dispatches from Brazil recently, to the effect that Argentina was mobilizing troops across the river from Uruguayana, on the border between the two countries, on the ground that German uprisings in Rio Grande do Sul might spread across the border into Argentina. "Yet the point where the mobilization is reported to have been taking place is by no means the nearest to the center of the disturbances," says Mr. Daudt. "Any claim on Argentina's part that she has to protect herself against an uprising near her border is a strong claim. For the people who live near the border, on the Brazilian side, are of the old Brazilian sort, whose interests and background have to do primarily with the land; they are not Germans. There certainly would be no uprising or disorder on their part. Besides this, the military forces in Rio Grande do Sul are thoroughly able to put down any disturbance."

Rio Grande do Sul, he says, is the best equipped State in Brazil from the military standpoint, a strong force of federal troops being kept there because of the possibility of trouble with Argentina; and, in addition, there are the state troops, the Brigada Estadual, which he declares are perhaps the best of their kind in South America. These two, he feels sure, can keep order in the State.

Brazilians, especially those who live in Rio Grande do Sul, according to Mr. Daudt, are particularly concerned at the possibility that the German propaganda in Brazil is receiving aid from Argentina. It would furnish to Argentina a peculiar opportunity for embarrassing Brazil, he points out; but, being still nominally a friend of Brazil, she cannot carry on any such activity openly.

A problem which, sooner or later, is likely to come to an issue between the two countries, said Mr. Daudt, grows out of the divided ownership of the famous Iguazu Falls, on the river which forms the boundary line. This question, being in dispute some years ago, was referred to President Cleveland, who in 1894 made an award under which the dividing line was placed in the middle of the stream. The largest and best of the falls lie on the Brazilian side. Argentina, according to Mr. Daudt, has no sources of waterpower other than her share of these falls, while Brazil has all she needs. The issue is likely to develop, he believes, when Argentina, needing waterpower to obtain it from the

things German and German methods. As the other countries of South America have taken an attitude that either arrays them against Germany or puts them, in a way, in an attitude of sympathy with the United States and the Allies, the Germans have moved more and more into Argentina, making that virtually a center of their propaganda and effort in the South American field. In particular, he says, it is generally recognized now that one or two of the largest and best known Argentine newspapers have become subject to German influence, evidently through some readjustment of ownership. It was for reasons of propaganda, he feels sure, that an Argentine newspaper recently arranged to print simultaneous editions in one of the principal cities of Chile, a country that is friendly to Brazil. But he is sure that the Brazilians will never allow this propaganda to develop trouble in their country.

DISLOYALTY SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY

(Continued from page one)

And that "everybody" includes a lot of people, more than one would suppose on first thought. New York City is always blatantly patriotic, and is therefore offended when it is even whispered that, beneath the surface noise and the flag-waving, there can possibly be a condition of individual laxity, of self-indulgent inertia, about the war.

"There is, for instance, the question of drink for soldiers. It is not possible that there can be anybody left who does not know that the law is broken every time a soldier is served with drink. This applies directly, of course, to bartenders and restaurant and hotel keepers, and the like, in fact, to all persons whose business includes service of intoxicants.

"But if the letter of the law stops there, does the intent of it stop there also? What shall we say of a civilian, calling himself an American, who helps a soldier to get a drink without directly violating the law?"

"Yet it cannot be denied that there are plenty of civilians who are perfectly willing to perform this supposed act of kindness. You can find them if you look sharply enough. Why, do you know what happened on New Year's Eve? Yes, the newspapers told about how quiet everything was, how the war had practically wrenched the liquor glass out of the hand of the midnight revelers. But what was beneath the surface of all this?"

"I can give you at least one example. Down in a certain hall they had one of the balls which usually gathers together from all parts of the city those persons who find some sort of charm in the assumption of a so-called 'Bohemian' atmosphere and attitude. The bar was open, of course. A number of soldiers were plainly under the influence of liquor. One marine could hardly stand up, even while leaning against the wall, and sober soldiers helped to keep him propped there. The drunken soldiers included officers. Most of them were of the national army."

"Where did these men get the liquor? Not, evidently, from the bar directly. The letter of the law had to be obeyed. But there were plenty of civilians present who were willing enough to break the intent of it. And the following instance shows how this was done.

"A lady stood just inside the hall, waiting for her escort to come from the cloakroom, for they had just arrived. A gentleman in evening dress approached her and said he was accompanied by a soldier who, of course, was unable to have drink served to him. But the soldier had a flask, and the civilian friend was trying to get someone to get it filled for him. It was hard to do this, he said, as it seemed that only a lady could get it. Would she be willing to get the flask filled for the soldier? The lady replied with the civilian what she thought of the request.

"Now what shall we say of so-called Americans who go around getting soldiers' flasks filled at a period in the world's history like the present? Shall we say that they know what the war is about, that they understand in the least the meaning of self-sacrifice or the necessity for it, both at home and abroad? And, incidentally, where were the authorities while that ball was going on? Recently the federal authorities raided similar places in New Rochelle, because soldiers were being supplied with liquor there. Why should a like condition prevail in New York City unchecked?"

"It is becoming more and more apparent that all of the citizens of the United States, and it must be remembered that this now includes the women as well as the men, must be awakened to a full sense of their duty toward their neighbor, their nation and the world. We must all deny ourselves some of what we have considered to be certain necessities and pleasures. It is clearly 'up to' each individual American to live as though he understood that the war would be won by conservation of coal, sugar, food and the like, of course—but in the first and last instance, by conservation of character, of our own and our soldiers'."

ENEMY ALIEN LAW MAY INCLUDE WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enemy alien restrictions probably will be extended soon to German women by the United States. Legislation to this end is being drafted, and congressional leaders have assured the Department of Justice that it will be enacted promptly. If this is done before the week of Feb. 4, when a nation-wide registration of unaturalized Germans is to be made, women probably will be included in the enemy alien census.

HINDUS TRY TO GET RIFLES FROM CHINA

Former Agent of That Country's Government Testifies in Plot Case Attempts Were Made in 1916 to Purchase 1,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to testimony offered here by James Deltrick, former special agent of the Chinese Government in the United States, at the trial of 31 persons in the United States district court, charged with conspiring to foment revolution in India against British rule, attempts to purchase 1,000,000 rifles from the republic of China were made in 1916 by a man known as "Lemon," who is said to have strongly resembled a native of Hindustan.

Mr. Deltrick testified that he had acted for the Chinese Government and that he had met "Lemon" through Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, former military attaché of the German consulate-general here, who pleaded guilty recently to the conspiracy charge and is awaiting sentence. He said further that "Lemon" had between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 to expend for arms.

Ernest J. Euphrat, secretary of an oil products company in New York, told of a trip he made around the world in 1915, during which he met the counselor and other financial officials of the German Foreign Office. Through them, he testified, he was engaged to carry confidential messages between some of the Hindu defendants.

Euphrat testified that he was sent on the trip by Marcus Brown, publisher of a New York periodical, and that he was to gather data on the manner in which the war affected the people of the different countries through which he passed. These data, according to his testimony, were to be supplied to a syndicate of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States.

The prosecuting attorney said the Government had evidence that the trip was arranged by the German embassy at Washington.

George W. Hartz, who said he was an operative of the department of justice, testified that he had gained the confidence of several of the defendants in 1916 and had been told of various plans by which the "Ghadar" (Revolution) Party hoped to further its object of weakening British military forces.

Hartz testified that Hari Singh, one of the Hindu defendants, had asked him to take a bomb from San Francisco to Stockholm and to place it in a Hindu temple, where it would be discovered by the editor of a newspaper who was a friend of Hari's. This editor would publish a report of the discovery and would lay the placing of it to British secret service operatives, Hartz said Hari told him.

Private Held as Deserter

Accused Soldier Said to Have Incited Others to Similar Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU
MACON, Ga.—When Private George W. Hecker, member of Truck Company No. 3, 106 supply train, is placed on trial before a general court martial, effort will be made to prove that he attempted to incite desertion among members of his company.

Hecker, it is charged, deserted his company but was arrested in Birmingham, Ala., by federal authorities, and has been brought back to Camp Wheeler. He is now in the regimental stockade, awaiting trial. Military authorities cannot say now when he will be arraigned.

In his alleged attempt to persuade half a dozen members of his company to desert, Hecker is said to have told them he had several rich German women friends in Birmingham who would furnish money to defray their expenses into Mexico, where they could successfully evade military authorities for all time. Members of his company have been advised not to talk for publication, it is said, but to wait until Hecker is arraigned. At present, the only charge against him is desertion. He is said to be a German.

The charge of inciting desertion is among the most serious offenses that could be brought against a soldier, military authorities say.

Plumbers on Strike

Work at Camps Near Ft. Worth Stopped by Walk-Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU
FT. WORTH, Tex.—Plumbers employed at the three aviation fields in the vicinity of Ft. Worth and at the base hospital at Camp Bowie, went on strike on Jan. 2, demanding an eight-hour day and a scale of \$1 an hour on all government work. Private work is not affected by the strike, this being done at the regular price of \$6.40 for an eight-hour day. The Government recently brought a number of plumbers from other cities to Ft. Worth for this work, and labor leaders claim the strike is due to these outsiders.

The Government, it is announced, will take stringent action to compel the plumbers to do the work, if the strike is not settled at once. The construction work on the camps is practically at a standstill on account of the strike.

Author Is Detained

Minister Who Wrote "Devil in Mexico" Held at New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Publication of alleged false statements about John Lind, former personal representative

of President Wilson to Mexico, has resulted in the holding by Department of Justice agents of G. L. Morrill, author of the "Devil in Mexico," who says he is a "minister of the Baptist Church, pastor of the People's Church, and chaplain of the Actors Church Alliance of the National Theatrical M. A."

Forrest C. Pendleton, Department of Justice agent here, refused to make known the charges against Morrill. Morrill, who with his wife and son was about to leave New Orleans for Ecuador, has not unpacked his grips, and says he expects to be permitted to leave soon.

"I know that I used a very harsh term toward Mr. Lind," he said, referring to his book, "but I think that he should not have taken it as he did. The remark was that Mr. Lind was 'a de-lind-quent diplomat,' I believe I cannot be held on that."

Conspiracy to Sell Guns

Plot to Start Revolution in Mexico Said to Have Been Uncovered

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Three men are under arrest here as the result of an investigation by the United States army intelligence bureau into an alleged conspiracy to sell machine guns, ammunition and clothing valued at \$255,000.

Machine guns, stored in the basement of the Federal Civilian Building and shown, it is alleged by the federal officials to a government agent appearing to them in the rôle of a buyer, are reported to have led to the arrests.

The men held at an army fort near here are Nicholas Senn Zogg, N. A. Myles and Joseph Collins. Zogg claims to have been an officer in the Mexican army.

According to federal officials the arms and ammunition were offered for sale for the purpose of starting a revolution in Mexico.

Intelligent officers, answering a code advertisement, uncovered the plot. One man, posing as a buyer, was led to the basement of the federal building, according to army officials, and shown the outfit, which included 10 machine guns.

The officers named without reservation two federal officials who, they said, arranged the affair. The munitions were confiscated two years ago when a plot to start a Mexican revolution in the interests of American land owners was frustrated, according to officials. The supplies had remained in the federal building, it was stated, until certain federal appointees saw a chance for profit.

Banker Temporarily Relieved of Duty

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Max May, vice-president in charge of the Guaranty Trust Company's foreign exchange department, has been temporarily relieved of his duties, at his own request, according to a statement from the company today.

Mr. May, although born in Germany, has been in this country 25 years and there has been no hint of disloyalty. Fourteen years ago he resigned a position with the First National Bank of Chicago to come to New York.

GRIND CORN INTO MEAL AT HOME

Way Proposed by Expert South Dakota Farmer for Aiding in Saving the Wheat Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Practical advice as to how the farmers of South Dakota and other states of the union can materially aid in saving grain and thus contribute to winning the war with the German empire, is set forth in a letter written by W. H. Wenz, an expert farmer of South Dakota, to Charles N. Herreid, Federal Food Administrator for South Dakota.

"Farmers can help very materially in cutting down the amount of wheat used," Mr. Wenz writes, "by making whole wheat flour and also by grinding corn to use on the table. Many farmers have feed mills for grinding feed and corn for their stock. These mills can be utilized for making whole wheat flour and cornmeal. One mill in a neighborhood could do the work for many. Dull burrs are used and they are set close together for grinding fine. By grinding it twice a very good quality of meal is made.

"The whole wheat flour is sifted and the fine flour is used to mix with white flour for making bread. This bread is preferred by many to the bread made from patent flour alone. The coarse part is used for breakfast food and makes a first-class article at least a fraction of the cost of the prepared breakfast foods.

"Cornmeal will keep a long time in cold weather. In hot weather it is best to grind only a small amount at a time."

KANSAS CITY BREWERY FORCED INTO COURT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Adverse legislation, conditions brought on by the European war, inability to borrow money on liquor investments, reduction in the last few months of fully 40 per cent in demand for product and an unsympathetic attitude of the people generally, according to The Kansas City Star, have all worked against the industry, according to an involuntary petition for a receivership filed in the Federal Court by the North Star Malting Company of Minneapolis against the Kansas City Breweries Company.

The Kansas City Breweries Company, in its answer attached to the petition filed by the Minneapolis concern, admits "each and every allegation set forth and joins in the prayer" for a judicial administration of its affairs until the company gains a better footing."

PLOTS IN MEXICO DOUBLY WATCHED

President Cabrera of Guatemala Said to Be Rendering Valuable Aid to United States in War—Would Guard Borders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, already is giving the United States valuable assistance in the war and is preparing to give more aid, according to William H. Leavell, United States Minister to Guatemala, in New Orleans a few days ago, on his way to Washington.

President Cabrera will give the United States use of his army of 15,000 men to patrol Central America, if necessary, said Mr. Leavell, and is already guarding the southern border of Mexico. His military forces are well prepared, Mr. Leavell adds.

In addition, the Minister said, all Germans have either been sent out of Guatemala, arrested, or put under close surveillance. Most of those who have left the country, he said, have gone to Salvador. President Cabrera also is keeping close watch on the work of German plotters in Mexico, he said, adding:

"Estrada Cabrera is a strong leader and a true friend of this country. He has recently been elected to his fourth six-year term, and promises to continue a splendid administration."

EFFICIENT ROAD BUILDING URGED

Director of Rural Engineering Advocates the Adoption of a Definite Construction Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emphasizing the war-time stress being placed on all transportation facilities in the United States, and pointing to the necessity for selective highway construction as a means of relief, Logan Waller Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, has sent a letter to state highway departments urging the adoption of a definite policy in good roads matters with a view to eliminating from next year's construction the non-essential roads and obtaining effective guarantees for the construction of those which are essential. Need for efficiency through co-operation of all persons directly or indirectly instrumental in road construction, is the keynote of the letter.

Calling attention to the fact that road construction throughout the United States has been seriously hampered by reasons of excessive costs, scarcity of labor and inadequate transportation facilities, Director Page declares: "This situation would be serious even in normal times, but in this crisis when the public roads must, in addition to their normal traffic, be depended upon to relieve the tremendous strain to which the railways are subjected, it becomes a matter of vital importance that some means be found at least to deal with next season's work so as to insure better results than are possible under our present system."

The policy proposed by Director Page, and on which he requests expressions of opinion, is outlined as follows:

(1) The selective consideration of all of next year's construction jobs in all of the states and the preparation of a program of road work throughout the nation, in which program each construction job would be listed in the order of its economic importance to the particular territory in which it is located and to the nation as a whole. This arrangement, he points out, would permit of the postponement of relatively less urgent undertakings.

(2) A co-ordination of this selective process with the railway and water transportation facilities with a view to insuring an adequate number of cars and vessels of suitable types, with proper distribution to transport materials for the construction of the approved jobs.

(3) A co-ordination with the industries that manufacture the materials with a view to insuring supplies of materials in adequate amount, distribution and deliveries to permit the construction program to be carried out.

CHEROKEES MAY GET NO CHIEF

Tribal Affairs of These Indians in Oklahoma Are Reported as Being Nearly Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Although there are many candidates for the place, it is understood here that no one will be appointed to succeed W. C. Rogers, principal chief of the Cherokee Indian nation.

Telegrams have been sent to this State by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, stating that no appointment is likely to be made. In this event there will be two of the original five civilized Indian tribes of Oklahoma that will have no principal chief, the Cherokees and the Seminoles. Both nations have had such administrative heads as far back as history records the status of the Indians.

The tribal affairs of the Cherokees are so nearly settled, and their status has been so merged into the general citizenship of the State, that it is claimed they no longer need a principal chief. There are some deeds and papers remaining to be executed on behalf of the tribe, but the Interior Department at Washington may be

given authority to approve these documents in the place of the tribal chief by a provision that probably will be added to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

The Seminole Tribe has been without a principal chief since a year ago, when Chief John F. Brown resigned and no one was appointed in his place. The Cherokee tribe had planned a meeting at Muskogee for Jan. 28 to select a successor to Chief Rogers, whose name will be presented for approval by the Interior Department. These plans were made before information was received in Oklahoma indicating the possibility of the place remaining vacant.

The office of principal chief has been an honored institution among the members of the Five Civilized Tribes ever since they maintained tribal governments. For about 70 years after coming to the portion of Oklahoma then known as Indian Territory these Indians maintained tribal governments very similar in their nature to the governing machinery of the various states of the Union.

Each of these tribes had a constitution and a tribal council or legislature. Until a few years before the organization of the State of Oklahoma the tribal governments had full control over their Indian citizens, subject only to the limitations of the federal constitution and regulations of the Interior Department. Previous to the establishment of federal courts in the Indian Territory the Indian authorities imposed the penalties for violation of their laws even to the administration of jail sentences and legal executions.

Gradually but surely one legislative and administrative power after another was taken from the tribal governments until at the present time they retain merely the semblance of their former authority and act merely in an advisory capacity, or as a channel through which the Indian citizens as a whole express their wishes to the federal or state governments.

Most of the Indians of Oklahoma have become actual citizens of the State with all the privileges of white men and women and under the same governmental control of the State and Nation.

ARKANSAS LIGHTLESS NIGHTS OBSERVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Although no churches or schools in this State have yet been closed for lack of fuel or coal, Arkansas cities probably have been more scrupulous in their observance of lightless nights than those of any other state, largely, however, through necessity. Because of a continued shortage of fuel every effort has been made to conserve coal. The municipal light plants of Little Rock and North Little Rock are shutting down on moonlight nights and no street lamps are burned when there is light enough to do without them.

Orders have been issued by the local power company to cut off service from any consumer who burns lights unnecessarily, until the shortage is relieved. Ordinarily the power plant uses natural gas for fuel but this has been stopped to save the supply for domestic consumers, it being considered that the power plants and industrial concerns can obtain coal easier than the thousands of users of natural gas.

WISCONSIN CAPITAL DRY AND PROSPEROUS

MADISON, Wis.—In an effort to ascertain just what effect the closing of saloons in Madison on June 30 has had on the general conditions in the city The Wisconsin State Journal has interviewed many business and professional men, manufacturers and workers. The saloons have not been missed.

One merchant declared his business had increased \$5000 this year and that he was sure part of that was due to the closing of saloons which turned the money which had been spent there into other channels.

Another merchant said that despite the conditions due to the war, his business had been better than anticipated, collections were better and he found that the poorer people were buying better goods and paying cash. Not one man could be found who was willing to state that the closing of saloons had injured his business. To the contrary, a number of men who were formerly opposed to the dry movement, declared the closing of saloons had in no way injured their business.

ARKANSAS GAS PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Because the Consumers' Gas Company, distributors of natural gas, refused to put into effect an increased schedule of prices to consumers, it has found it necessary to seek an injunction restraining the Arkansas Gas Company, producers of gas, who demanded the increased prices, from shutting off their gas supply.

TESTIMONY GIVEN IN SEDITION CASE

Minister on Trial in Vermont Said to Have Urged Resistance to Draft and Declared That a Christian Ought Not to Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—In the trial yesterday of the Rev. Charles H. Waldron of Windsor, Vt., for alleged sedition, witnesses for the United States Government said that the clergyman, a Baptist, advised them to resist the selective draft and told them that a Christian ought not to fight. The defense will be made this afternoon.

Alleged unpatriotic utterances of the defendant in the pulpit, in the Sunday school and in the course of personal conversation also were narrated by witnesses. Sherman Everts of Windsor, testified that Dr. Waldron had declared the Kaiser had been ordained by God to win the war. The witness said the defendant insisted that the Emperor of Germany is the fulfillment of the prophecy in the book of Revelations concerning the end of the world.

Another witness, Lewis Hemingway, a church member, testified that Dr. Waldron had said in an address in the vestry of the church: "Don't shed your precious blood for your country."

Harold E. Rice, another church member, said the defendant had declared that no Christian should fight in the war, that young men might register and yet not enter the service.

Charles R. Laughon, a deacon of the church where Dr. Waldron had been church pastor, said he had heard the clergyman say that a Christian should not fight. Paul Braden of Windsor, declared that Mr. Waldron had advised him not to enlist and not to serve in any event, no matter what the outcome.

FARMERS WEEK AT KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"Farmers Week" at the Agricultural College of Kentucky University, which is to be held Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive, promises to be of more than usual interest, it is said, because of the extensive demonstration work that is to be given by members of the faculty of the college and because of the aroused interest in farming and livestock breeding in general.

The annual corn show will be held in connection with the meeting and in addition there will be an alfalfa show, under the auspices of the Kentucky Alfalfa Growers Association, an exhibit of dairy products and an exhibit of women's work.

L. B. Clure of La Porte, Ind., treasurer of the Louisville Farm Bank and an expert corn grower, will be the judge of the corn show, and he will also deliver a lecture on "Corn Improvement Work."

Wing Chairs

Few chairs have been more in favor from generation to generation than the "Grandfather's Chair." Its shielding wings, high back, overstuffed effect and pleasing lines symbolize comfort.



Examples of the values:

Elizabethan Wing Chair (shown above) with scroll topped wings and carved oak stretcher. Maker's price 136.00. Price \$60.00
Hampton Arm Chair, carved American walnut stretcher, loose cushions and high back. Maker's price 174.00. Price \$50.00
Seymour Wing Chair—Upholstered in fine dolt tapestry. Maker's price \$60.00. Price \$46.50
Lever Arm Chair, with narrow flaring wings and scroll stretcher. Maker's price 112.00. Price \$70.00
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LECTURES

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YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

WAR WORK DONE BY WOMEN IN VICTORIA

Utmost Energy and Resource Shown by Women in Carrying Out Various Patriotic Works—Satisfactory Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In pre-war days there were many schemes intended to advertise Australia, to make the Dominion so attractive that immigrants would flock to it in great numbers. Although some of these schemes were successful, none so lifted the Commonwealth into the world's gaze as the work done on the battlefields by Australian soldiers. Australian nurses, too, have shown their heroism and self-sacrifice, but the world has yet to learn of the magnificent war work that is being carried on in Australia by the mothers, sisters, wives and friends of the soldiers.

Victoria is a fair example of the grand work which is never advertised. There is not one home, from Federal Government House to the hut of the "out-back" settler, that does not contain some woman whose heart and hands are working in unison for the men in the firing line. The Australian woman has always been adaptable, but never has she brought this quality into greater play than in meeting the ever-growing requirements of the present crisis.

The distance of this nation from the seat of war might have been made an excuse for its women remaining unmoved or semi-indifferent, yet hardly had the first man enlisted before the women began their self-imposed tasks and their energies have not flagged for one instant since.

Apart from anything else, the Victorian woman has shown almost a genius for organization. The result is that war work has been done on economic lines with most gratifying results. Social barriers have been removed and all classes are working in perfect unity for a common purpose. The fact that Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, the wife of the Governor-General, has shown herself to be more than a charming hostess has done much to cheer all women workers. The example of that distinguished Australian, Madame Melba, has borne rich fruit. Up till now, Australians have been proud of Madame Melba as a great artist; now they love her also as a patriotic woman.

Although war work is being done in many public places in Melbourne and its suburbs, and in all the country districts of the State, the ballroom at Federal Government House can justly claim to be one of the greatest centers of activity. It has long since been converted into what resembles the interior of a warehouse. Down the center of this large room stretch long, wooden tables packed high with piles of shirts, socks, mufflers, and the thousand and one things that will be welcomed by the men for whom they have been made.

Beside these tables, women work from early morning until late at night, and others near them carry out a multitude of detail.

In various parts of Melbourne and its suburbs are rest homes for soldiers. These are all run by women, who from day to day, make beds, cook, sweep, scrub, sew, wash and do all in their power to brighten the lives of the men who are about them. There is one interesting fact in connection with these homes. In them are to be found many of the girls who in pre-war days earned the epithet of superficial and pleasure loving—these certainly find no part in their scheme of things today.

Mrs. Alfred Deakin, wife of a former Prime Minister, some time ago inaugurated a stall at the entrance to the military institution for wounded men on St. Kilda Road. With a band of helpers she now has food comforts ready for every man who comes from or goes to the institution. Throughout the city many women have rooms for the same purpose and they have served a noble end.

In the heart of the city, in the Town Hall, the Lady Mayress' Patriotic League has its quarters. This was founded on Aug. 7, 1914, with Lady Hennessy as its president. Lady Madden (wife of the Chief Justice of Victoria) as vice-president, and Miss Beatrice Henty as superintendent. The work done by the women who form the league has been invaluable. Its aim is the provision of extra comforts for the men on active service, and it is a branch of the Australian Comforts Fund. Periodically a specially appointed commissioner notifies by cable from London what special comforts are needed for the men, and the women workers make sure that these are forwarded within the shortest possible space of time.

The rooms occupied by the Patriotic League serve as a general information bureau, not only for the league but for all city patriotic centers. Sales of wool, knitting needles and home produce are carried on by different women, and a well-stocked shop has been installed to facilitate the choice of goods suitable for packing in parcels to be sent to individual men.

Branches of the league have been formed, and these include many comfort depots for special units on active service. These depots serve a double purpose, for they make a meeting place for the women whose men are fighting side by side on the battlefield.

While all are deserving of praise, the work done by Mrs. Arthur Woolcott calls for special mention. She is a woman who came from private life to do war work. Her genius for organization has been largely responsible for the fact that the Button Fund has been able to give more than £187,380 to various patriotic purposes. The State War Council gives

permission for buttons—of a fair size and designed to represent the object in the streets on a given day. Here its function ends and it remains with Mrs. Woolcott to see that the selling is done effectively and legitimately. She has organized a body of women who, stimulated by her enthusiasm as well as by their own patriotism, work again and again with magnificent results.

In Victoria, the war has revived many industries neglected in times of peace. Among these is spinning, and each day a band of women meet and manipulate spinning wheels and teach others to do the same. The wool they spin is sold to make socks for the soldiers.

Much essential and beautiful work is being done by the women who form the Braille Society. Still other women have formed a photograph league and their mission is to take pictures of the wives and families of the men at the front. Miss Levy, who originated this scheme, has had abundant evidence that it is appreciated by the men and their families. The "Snapshot From Home League" is now a prominent part of the Y. M. C. A.'s service.

Although, up to the present, there has been no urgent call for women to replace the men who have enlisted in the commercial or industrial world, a certain number have entered banks and business houses, and a few more have gone on to the land and taken individual positions hitherto occupied by men.

From the first day of war until now, the women of Victoria and Australia have done everything possible to stimulate recruiting, and have shown their men that they were quite willing to carry on at home while they were away. It can justly be said that the magnificent spirit displayed by the women of the Commonwealth is not behind the deeds done by their men overseas. Greater praise cannot be given them.

VOTE ON PRINT PAPER RESOLUTION DELAYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the joint resolution authorizing the President to have the Federal Trade Commission take control of the print paper industry was continued yesterday in the Senate. It is not expected that a final vote will be reached for several days.

Attacks on the resolution were made by Senators Hardwick, Smoot, Sherman and King. Senator Smoot characterized it as "a most vicious measure," and declared that under its provisions the President would be able to withhold print paper from any newspaper or magazine he desired. He also asserted the resolution was introduced at the request of publishers in an effort to reduce the price of paper to rates below those agreed upon by the manufacturers and the Government.

The measure was defended by Senator Owen, who said such a step was necessary to break the power held by the alleged paper monopoly over the press. He charged that the paper makers now can dictate to the press of the country by withholding supplies.

DESCENDANTS OF THE ACADIANS IN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CAMP PIKE, Ark.—Among the 36,000 national army men now stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., are some 20 descendants of the Acadians whose exile from their settlement in Nova Scotia is described in Longfellow's "Evangeline." These soldiers, sent to the camp by draft boards in Louisiana, speak a French dialect and are the nucleus of a class of men being instructed in English. Through 200 years the Acadians have lived apart from their neighbors, seldom intermarrying with them.

In 1713 their ancestors were driven from their settlement in Canada when they refused to take the oath of allegiance to England, which was ceded the territory by the Treaty of Utrecht. They scattered, some going to the New England States, others to Georgia and probably half of them to Louisiana, where they again settled on French territory. The story of "Evangeline" is the exodus of those who came down the Mississippi River to Louisiana.

RHODE ISLAND'S WORK FOR DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Almost every clergyman in Rhode Island will preach on the general subject of prohibition Sunday morning, and will explain the reasons why Rhode Island should ratify the amendment to the Constitution recently submitted by Congress. This will be the opening of a campaign to secure thousands of signatures to a petition to be sent to the Legislature. The Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League has taken charge of the campaign. More than 1000 blank petition forms have been distributed.

OFFENDER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—An offender in this city recently found that it was an exceedingly expensive matter to violate the prohibition law in Canada. He was arrested in the station here while in the act of drinking whiskey from a bottle, and on his subsequent appearance at the police court he was fined \$204.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE CALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Republican National Committee will meet on Feb. 12 in St. Louis, according to a call issued here by the committee chairman, William R. Wilcox. The meeting is in accordance with a decision of the committee to meet at least once a year.

DELAY OPPOSED ON DRY AMENDMENT

Prohibitionists in New York Not in Favor of Referendum Proposed by Senator Calder—Immediate Action by State Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advocacy of referendum on the question of ratifying the national constitutional prohibition amendment, as a means of delaying legislative action, is denounced by prohibitionists in this city as planned to postpone legislative action on the issue and so permit valuable time and the impetus given prohibition by present international conditions to be lost.

Prohibitionists know this method of obstruction is being followed in this and other states. The Anti-Saloon League gives to this bureau a statement setting forth the opposition to such obstruction, in part as follows:

"There has emanated from United States Senator William M. Calder Jr. an advocacy of a referendum in this State on this most important question. When the amendment was voted upon in the Senate on Aug. 1 Mr. Calder was recorded against it. Subsequent thereto the voters of New York gave the franchise to women. Since then Mr. Calder has shown some signs of a possible change of heart. When the amendment situation in the House was tense and public pressure from New York upon all New York representatives at Washington was unprecedented, Mr. Calder did help a little and show a mild interest in the amendment. When the amendment reappeared in the Senate in the form amended by the House, it is reported that Mr. Calder stood for the Senate's concurrence in the House amendments. As there was no roll call on this motion it was a safe thing to do, as there is no record in the case and it is very easy for a man to state what he did on such an occasion, according to the crowd he is addressing.

"But following these signs of meager and dawdling interest, Mr. Calder now becomes a subservient tool of the liquor traffic. He openly espouses, for no conceivable sake but the traffic's, an utterly subversive and constitutionally thwarting move, and seeks to foist it upon the Legislature of this State.

"This is a public affront to the temperance forces of New York, one which is iniquitous both in purpose and in essence.

"A cursory glance at the situation is enough to convince anyone of the crooked intention back of this referendum move. 'Time,' in the words of President Wilson, 'is of the essence.' Whether constitutional or otherwise, Congress has sought to place a time limit upon ratification. This limit is seven years. Most of the legislatures of the country meet every two years. Only nine legislatures meet this year, and every one of these which can be prevented from taking action now is that much time gained for the liquor traffic. Nothing would so stir the nation and quicken its ratification as for such a State as New York, for instance, to ratify the amendment this winter.

"Newspaper polls of the Legislature show that this is not beyond the realm of possibility, and even should it not entirely succeed, the battle would be two years advanced in this State by putting both branches of the present Legislature on record. This year marks the expiration of the terms of state senators. Next fall there will be a new election, and the senators then elected will hold for two years. If no record is made now, and new senators are not elected on this issue, two more years may go by before the Senate is whipped into shape, and it is this very delay which the liquor traffic seeks to bring to pass.

"If New York can be blocked from action now and the issue be kept from the election of the new Senate next fall by a referendum, then the immense resources of the liquor traffic in the State will be available for three years at least in combatting ratification by legislatures elsewhere. Delay also will give the liquor men time to prepare their defenses and map out the states in which they will be willing to spend to the last dollar to prevent the amendment's ratification. In New York they are hoping against hope that they may succeed in unhorsing the present dry majorities in the Legislature if given time. The people have voted for 20 years to bring this issue to the fore here and to elect a Legislature amenable to their will regarding it. This result they have now achieved, and now is the time to precipitate the question of ratification in both branches of the Legislature.

Short Saloon Day Urged

Closing of Schools While Barrooms Remain Open Arouses Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The closing of at least 75 public schools in this city because of the coal shortage has aroused vigorous criticism of the fact that the saloons are allowed to continue running full blast. While children are being deprived of the opportunity to continue their studies, it is pointed out, no official step is being taken to deprive the drinker of his drink, despite the fact that investigation by this bureau has shown that at least 150 tons of coal a day could be saved in Manhattan and The Bronx alone by closing the saloons only two hours earlier than usual.

Among those who have become active in the criticism against closing the schools is Dr. Robert M. McElroy, head of the department of history and politics in Princeton University and educational director of the National Security League.

Dr. McElroy said to this bureau that everything else should be closed before the schools were shut down.

"Most assuredly I believe that sa-

loons should be closed earlier rather than that children be compelled to delay their studies," said Dr. McElroy. "But I believe also that we should do up everything possible, in addition to driving the children out of the schools, to keep them open at night, so that those children whose homes are cold could stay where it is warm. The churches ought to be opened at night, too, allowing people to find shelter in them. It seems to me a denial of the spirit of religion that our churches remain closed during a time like this. And the fact that among the first places to be closed are the schools, is a significant commentary on the place the public school holds in the estimation of the American public.

"This situation indicates a lack of appreciation of the value of the school day. Any one who should venture to urge a vacation at Yaphank, in order to save coal, would be regarded as lacking in intelligence. Every hour of training for our troops is worth all the coal consumed in a week; and every hour of education for the boys and girls, who will soon have to bear the burden of 'making the world safe for democracy,' is worth all the coal consumed in a week.

"Each day has its value, a value as real as the day of training for the gallant men in khaki upon whom depends today the first step in making the world safe for democracy. Upon these little ones, and the character of their training, will depend the second and equally important step in the process.

"Parents, apparently, do not realize to the full that, in the face of the manifold temptations which the war is certain to bring, every school should be labeled dangerous. This is no proper method of saving coal."

WOOL CONGESTS PIER AT BOSTON

Great Cargoes Being Unloaded Overcrowd Facilities and Report of Shortage

During the past two weeks, more than 60,000 bales of wool have arrived in the port of Boston from South Africa, South America and Australasia, so that the storage facilities are overcrowded and the pier where most of the wool is discharged has been unable to take care of its consignments.

Only Wednesday, a four-masted schooner with wool to discharge was transferred from the main wool wharf to another dock in order to relieve the congestion. Confronted by reports of wool shortage and scarcity, the frequenters of the water front find it hard to believe his eyes when these enormous wool cargoes are discharged.

The vessels now waiting to unload have approximately 30,000 bales of wool aboard. The vessels there also have 16,500 bales of Egyptian cotton aboard, 25,514 dry hides, 2000 bales of skins and mohair, 3000 bales of asbestos, and 245 cases of cheese, the last named from South America.

During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917, a total of 250,000 bales of wool and mohair was landed at Commonwealth Pier, in addition to 410,000 dry hides, 108,000 green salted hides, 33,000 bales cotton, and other merchandise from the 82 vessels arriving there in the year. The wool is valued into the millions of dollars. There are now 18 other cargoes of wool on way to Boston.

NORTH CAROLINA AND PROHIBITION OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—"North Carolina will be among the first states in the Union to place its approval on national prohibition," said Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of the Christian Advocate of Nashville, Tenn., here, recently. "I see no reason why this state should show any change in moral sentiment. The knowledge of the guiding sentiment in North Carolina justifies me in expecting that the people will show a great enthusiasm in making a victory for prohibition which will cover the whole Union.

In discussing the prohibition question Dr. Ivey stated that he had found two important facts which will stand out prominently in the fight for national prohibition: First, that the strength of popular sentiment is in favor of national prohibition; second, that this sentiment is constantly gaining.

"The action of Congress was no surprise to the country," he said. "Such action was considered not only by the adherents of prohibition, but by much of the opposition as something that was inevitable."

AUSTIN TO VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Commissioners Court of Travis County, on petition of prohibitionists, ordered a local option election held in the city of Austin on Jan. 21. The petitioners alleged that in the recent county election more than 200 illegal votes were cast and counted in the city of Austin alone. This is the third prohibition election in Travis County since December, 1916. Most of the county is now dry.

LUMBERMEN'S WAGES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Reports to the office of the state labor commissioner show that lumber companies in this State have increased the wages of their employees from 15 to 40 per cent within the last few months. The increased payrolls are estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

H. B. C. POLLARD, ON MODERN TURK

Emphasis Laid on Fact Young Turks Have Aimed to Make Empire Purely Turkish to Exclusion of Other Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—For many years the ordinary European and American has been accustomed to think of the East, and particularly the Near East, as changeless and non-progressive. This view, however, has proved to be a complete fallacy in actual point of fact, and has led to dangerous misconceptions in the public mind, says H. B. C. Pollard in an article on "The Modern Turk."

Long before the war, the true designs and the true value of the Committee of Union and Progress of the Young Turk Nationalist Party were known to all diplomatists and students of foreign politics, but the public, as a whole, was at that time not keenly interested in foreign affairs, the legendary virtues of the Old Turk masked the concrete wickedness of his successors, and there existed no popular impression of the modern Ottoman Empire that bore any true relation to the real state of affairs.

For many years the Young Turks have had but one aim; namely that the Turkish Empire should be purely Turk to the exclusion of all other races, such as the Arabs, Armenians, Syrians and Greeks, who comprise two-thirds or more of the inhabitants of the Empire. Their object has been the forcible Turkization of all these peoples, and the measures adopted have been vigorous and various. These have been divided into two categories, one the constructive means of "Turkizing"—the other the destructive method of dealing with recalcitrant elements who refused to renounce their nationality and submerge themselves in the all-Turkish movement. This latter policy has been much in evidence toward the Armenians, and can be accurately described as the extermination of incompatible elements.

The Arabs are in a better case, for they have proclaimed their independence of the Turk, and under their leader, the King of the Hedjaz, have restored their national independence, and with the support of the Allied Powers, waged war against their oppressors. The mechanism of the Turkish methods of destruction, exile, massacre, or systematic starvation, are now fairly familiar to the western world, but there is still a tendency on the part of the public to ascribe these horrors to religious fanaticism and the quarrel between Moslem Kurds and Christians. It must, however, be clearly understood that the element of religious intolerance is not the cause of the massacres, but that these were determined upon in cold blood from purely political motives. The massacres are not an effect of Young Turk policy, but an essential part of it, and, as an offset to the old excuse of religious differences, it must be recognized that the Young Turk is definitely hostile to the Islamic faith and has massacred Syrian co-religionists and many Arabs with the same good-will as he has exterminated the Armenians.

The constructive policy of Turkization is effected by means of a widespread political society known as the "Turk Ogah"—that is, the "Turkish Brigade," or "Turkish Family." By a well-organized policy of education, oppression, terrorism and political corruption, the society aims at the separation of the Turkish State from the Moslem religion. That religion they hold to be a clog upon the wheels of Turkish progress, in that, being Arab in origin, it tends to perpetuate the alien Arab culture within the Turkish nation. The Turk Ogah aims at the elimination of all Islamic and Arabic elements within the Empire, and designs to abolish all Arabic words from the Turkish language, all Arabic prayers from religious service and to replace them with a purely Turkish speech and literature untainted by anything foreign.

Directed from Constantinople and financed by the Ministry of the Interior, the society has endless ramifications in every town and village of Anatolia, Turkistan, Thrace and the Caucasus. Its interior organization is divided into four departments, each charged with a particular branch of propaganda. The "Turk Yurdi," lit-

erally "Turkish Country," is the educational branch which arranges for the writing of schoolbooks and political tracts in the purely Turkish tongue, and in a special script, which further accentuates the difference from Arabic. This branch also prepares patriotic songs, books on ancient and largely mythical Turanian history, and combats Turkish or non-Turkish writers who do not share their views. They also carry their hostility to the point of insuring the exile or execution of their antagonists, so that there is now no shadow of opposition to their pernicious doctrines.

The second branch, the "Turk Dinehgi," that is "Turkish Firmness," is the Chauvinist or Jingo wing of the society. Their mission is to stimulate the belief that the Turks are a caste apart, designed by nature to rule over others. They proclaim the existence of a Turkish "irredenta," which embraces Persia, the Caucasus, parts of Russia, and even extends to China and Japan.

The third group "Turk Belkishi," literally the "Turkish Teachers," spread the use of the Turkish language (which was largely uncolloquial) among the uneducated classes and inspire outlying Turkish tribes in the Caucasus and Turkistan with unionist and nationalist ideas. They are the missionaries of the cause and form its intelligence department.

The last group is the "Turk Ghyuch," i. e., "Turkish Strength." These are the instructors in physical and military exercises, public health and all matters tending to improve the national physique and make good military material. This group has benefited largely by the teaching and support of German renegade advisers.

The working of the Ogah is mysterious and secret, for it inherits the evil traditions of those all-permeating secret societies which brought about the fall of the Old Turk regime. Membership is only extended to Turks who pledge their lives, wealth and energies to the prosecution of the society's aims, and endorse the policy of extermination and predatory annexation that is their conception of foreign and domestic policy. A new member, on joining, is given a purely Turkish name which is used among the members in place of his real name of Arabic or alien origin. By such names, alone, are the leaders of the movement known and spoken of.

The educational work consists largely in teaching the history of ancient Turkish leaders, Hulusu Oghuz and Jenghiz Khan, and its entire aim is to inculcate the doctrine of Turkish superiority over every other race.

The organization of the society is enormously successful, and practically every school, college, political club, and society of any kind is under its domination. The tenets are designed to appeal to the vanity, race pride, and intolerance of the masses, and equally to the half-developed political consciousness of the partly educated Young Turk student.

This oriental nationalist movement presents extraordinary features, not the least of which is the curious possibility that these transplanted rudiments of Prussianism may in the future, produce disagreeable secondary results at a time when Prussianism will be extinct in the German Empire. The history of the Turks proves that they are a suitable medium for the culture of bloodthirsty and reactionary ideals, and they have adopted the doctrines of a Turkish nationalism modeled upon ultra-Prussian methods of organization, thought, and policy, with the utmost avidity. With such an education, with such a political creed and devoid of the restraining deencies of Islam as a religion, Turkey still bids fair to be the trouble-monger of the world for some generations to come. Upon one thing, at least, the Allies deserve universal congratulations, for they have succeeded in preventing the Turkish assault upon the Arab nation, and they will be able to reestablish the remainder of the Armenians, independent of Ottoman suzerainty, and with some guarantee of the security of their national rights.

One thing is certain, and that is that no people who are, by the fortunes of war, emancipated from Turkish oppression will ever be returned to Turkey; such an act would, in view of the policy of the Turkish Government, be tantamount to conniving at their massacre and could not be entertained by any civilized nation.

GERMAN FEELING AGAINST ALLIES

Mr. Gerard Tells How Hatred, First Directed Toward Russia, Was Turned Upon English and Then Upon Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The intense feeling of hatred the people of Germany have for the various countries enlisted in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, the American soldier in the training camps, and the ravaging of Belgium were discussed at the Republican Club recently, by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, Hugh Gibson, chief of the Division of Foreign Intelligence of the State Department at Washington, and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, chaplain at Ft. Hamilton.

Mr. Gerard said one could not conceive the feeling of hatred the Germans have for the people of the United States. Russia was the first country toward which the hatred of Germany was turned; then, when England, to the surprise of the Germans, entered the war the imperialists of Germany turned the tide of hatred of the German people against the English. From the English the German hatred turned against the people of America.

When England entered the war on the side of France, Mr. Gerard said, it was impossible for Americans to speak English in public in Germany without being insulted. One girl who was leaving a theater was slapped in the face for speaking English.

In discussing the aims of the German rulers, Mr. Gerard said that if the Germans had been successful in France and had reached the French coast they would undoubtedly have attacked this country. He said the people in this country, before the United States declared war on Germany, had no knowledge of actual conditions or feelings in Germany. Mr. Gerard said that all the newspaper correspondents were either pro-German or else they were controlled by Germans, so that the people of this country were kept in ignorance of true conditions.

Mr. Gerard said that the problem of the German rulers today is, Can there be any peace? The German rulers have been telling the German population that German soldiers cannot be beaten and that they will be conquerors of the world. Faced by this problem, Mr. Gerard asked, how can the German royalists make any peace other than a victorious peace?

Mr. Gibson said that he happened to be in Brussels when the Germans invaded that part of Belgium. He said all newspapers were suppressed and all conveniences were stopped without warning, and that the first German army that invaded Belgium and France committed every imaginable barbarity.

Dr. Boynton, who has three sons in the service and who has been chaplain of a national guard unit for many years, repudiated the rumors that military training camps and forts are places in which the character of the young manhood of the nation is "smashed." He said that, contrary to these rumors, the camps were making the character of the young men. No greater lie, he said, is being disseminated than these stories that the men in khaki are a new "yellow peril."

Another benefit, Dr. Boynton said, that the men are deriving from military training is the power to use their abilities. He said that a feeling of optimism pervaded every camp and fort with which he has been in connection.

GRAIN MEN CONFER IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian millers and grain men are in conference here with the Board of Grain Supervisors and the milling committee of the Food Controller's office, and are considering the question of wheat and flour distribution in Canada. Grain men are anxious to obtain a better working allocation of grain throughout Canada. Other important matters are to be discussed during the session.

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LORD RHONDDA ON RATIONING

British Food Controller Feels Compulsory Rationing Should Be Avoided if Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A deputation organized by the newly-formed "Women's Party" waited recently upon the Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, to urge upon him the need for the introduction of compulsory rationing. The deputation consisted of wives and mothers from London, Glasgow, Sheffield, Liverpool, Swansea, and other large towns, and was introduced by Mrs. Drummond, the well-known suffragist.

The members of the deputation spoke from their own personal experience of the difficulties found by working-class women in buying food necessities for their households. Often they were obliged to wait many hours in queues before being able to obtain foods, such as butter and sugar. They felt that the time for compulsory rationing had come, so that everyone might have the same chance of receiving their fair share.

In his reply to the deputation, Lord Rhondda said that there was nothing very fresh in what he had heard. It did not rest with him finally to decide whether there should be compulsory rationing or not, but they might rest assured that he would represent the views that they had put forward in the proper quarter. He agreed with them as to the importance of acting in such a way as to cause as little discontent as possible. He would go even further, and say that the importance of the economic position at home and the proper food distribution among the people could not be exaggerated. The war would, as likely as not, be won or lost by the economic position in the allied countries and in the enemy countries. The Germans had recognized this to the full, perhaps more even than they had themselves. The work of the Food Department was not second even to the work of conducting the war at the front. The Germans realized it to such an extent that they were, whether they were willing or not, undergoing privations far beyond anything that the people in England had been asked to undergo. If compulsory rationing were put into force in the United Kingdom they might rely upon it that it would be on a reduced scale to that of the voluntary system put forward by Sir Arthur Yapp.

This schedule was from 40 to 50 per cent higher in food values than the compulsory rationing in force in Germany. Referring to the statement of one speaker who had complained that during the last few months, all the prices had gone up except house rents, Lord Rhondda replied that this was not the case. Since the summer, the average prices for commodities had not gone up. The prices had been advancing by leaps and bounds up to July, but that advance had not only been checked, but the prices of such essential articles as bread, meat, potatoes, and cheese had been substantially reduced, and the cost of living today to a thrifty housewife was lower than it had been five months ago.

There were certain articles of which there was an absolute shortage, and which they could not have. With regard to the milk shortage, he stated that he believed that the food control committees were now authorized to give priority to certain classes of the community—such as women and children. They were also empowered to establish communal kitchens. He was a great believer in these if they were run on business lines and not as a charitable proposition. They must, however, justify their existence by issuing cheaper food, and after the first cost had been paid by the government grant, they must earn their own living.

Lord Rhondda expressed pleasure at their approval of the sugar system. If it proved successful, he intended to extend the system to other essential foods. If compulsory rationing were decided upon, compulsory rationing rested upon a higher authority than himself. There were undoubtedly many objections to it, and he felt that it should be avoided if possible. Unless the voluntary appeal made by Sir Arthur Yapp produced very much better results than it had produced so far, compulsory rationing would be inevitable, and it would be put into force as soon as they were able to get ready the machinery. He thought they would agree with him that their position would be a much stronger one if they were able to say that they had made every possible appeal to the community to help them to avoid it, that they had not responded, and therefore the responsibility for it must rest with them.

In reply to a complaint that he had not made sufficient use of the cooperative movement, Lord Rhondda challenged anyone to produce an instance where any Minister or head of a department had gone so far in using them as he had done. Whilst appreciating the assistance they had rendered to his department, he must hold the scales equally between the ordinary retailer and the cooperators. He intended to make the fullest use of them, while at the same time dealing impartially. He was anxious to do all he could for the consumer, and especially the poorer consumer, but he could only make his department a success if he had the whole-hearted assistance and cooperation of the public and of the press.

CORN PRODUCTION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Agricultural matters are, it is well known, of especial importance in Italy at the present time and efforts are being made by the Government to increase the amount of arable land throughout the country. Conditions have been particularly unsatisfactory in the islands, and Sardinia receives special mention in the reply addressed by Signor Millani,

Minister for Agriculture, to the representations made to him by the Association for the Defense of National Agriculture. Signor Millani states that his first thoughts on assuming the office of Minister for Agriculture were given to the question of the production of foodstuffs. In order to facilitate agricultural operations in the districts in which help was most needed Signor Millani states that 400 motor plows are already at work and that their number will soon be considerably increased. More plows were already on their way to Italy and negotiations were in progress for the acquisition of another thousand. Measures were also being taken for the construction of plows in Italy, and the Ministry for Arms and Munitions and the Department of Agriculture were acting together in the matter through a specially constituted office. In spite of the difficulties of the present time a supply of seed corn had been assured and arrangements were being made between the Ministry for Agriculture and the Commissariat for Food Consumption to assure the seed for spring sowing. The prices charged per hectare for the use of motor plows in Sardinia had been fixed after consultation with qualified local opinion and were lower than those charged in some other regions including Sicily, they were in fact less than the actual cost of the plowing, nevertheless the Ministry was willing to give favorable consideration to the question of a revision of prices.

USE OF GRAIN FOR BEER IS DEPLORED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—A letter has been sent by the West Side Civic League of Wilkes-Barre to Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, urging him to use his influence toward stopping the use of grain, sugar and fruits for beer and wine. The letter reads:

"The women of the nation have been asked to save the meat, grains, fats and dairy products for shipping abroad to our allies, and they have responded in a manner little less than magnanimous, for the above-named supplies form the staples of our food. It is no easy matter to change the habits of a people with regard to their daily living, yet this is what is being done, and the wheatless, meatless and wasteless meals are counted by the million."

"But the housewives have found that there is a consumption of grain, sugar-cane products and fruit over which they have no control, a waste so enormous that all their saving cannot begin to repair it; in fact that what the housewife saves by the ounce the breweries and wineries waste by the ton."

"Therefore the housewives of the Wyoming Valley beg of you to use your unlimited power to act in this matter and to beg of you to conserve the tons while they look after the ounces."

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS TO AID WAR WORK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. G. Collicott, vocational education director for Indiana, has announced the results of the conference of directors of 36 states and the federal board that administers the federal-aid-to-states vocational education law, recently held at Washington, to consider the proper efforts that should be made to further the preparation of mechanics and other technically trained men for the war service, says the Indianapolis News.

The entire vocational machinery of the Government is to be directed to the technical training of the drafted men. Already the training of radio-buzzers and telegraph operators is being undertaken in many states, including Indiana.

The prime need just now is for men for shipbuilding purposes and the states along the coasts from now on will bend their efforts in a vocational way toward the training of workers of this class.

MEXICO PROTESTS BORDER INVASIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Mexican Government has sent to the State Government of Texas a duplicate of a strong protest lodged at Washington against the crossing of the border by Americans in pursuit of bandits and raiders who have crossed into the United States in their depredations. Texas Rangers have been cooperating with the United States regulars in the border patrol and in the chase made across the Rio Grande on "hot trails" after raiding bands.

Texas at this time is increasing its ranger force to several hundred for the purpose of better patrolling the border. It is announced that the protest from the City of Mexico will not alter the State's plans as to the ranger force and border patrol, and that rangers will continue to cross the border on any "hot trail" in pursuit of raiding bands until a different policy is announced from Washington.

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR EXPLAINS STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Gov. A. O. Stanley can no longer be, if ever he was, classed as dry, notwithstanding his faction in the Legislature will offer state-wide prohibition bills and support the national amendment. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union, conferred with the Governor in regard to his stand on prohibition, and he reiterated the statement that he was not a prohibitionist, but favored, some months ago, the submission of state-wide and national amendments to a vote of the people.

HERR CALONDER ON SWISS SITUATION

Appeals for Unity and Emphasizes the Obligations of Military Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Herr Calonder, President of the Swiss Confederation, made an important speech on the general situation of Switzerland at a recent conference of the Radical Democratic Party in Berne, held shortly after the disturbances at Zurich.

He began with an appeal for all domestic differences to be laid aside at a time when circumstances had thrust foreign relations into the foreground, and the need of the hour was the maintenance of Swiss independence by means of the maintenance of Swiss neutrality. That neutrality, Herr Calonder observed, was the foundation of the Confederation's international position; it was the outcome of its history, an expression of the deliberate and unalterable choice of the Swiss people, and, as the Paris Treaty of 1815 expressly acknowledged, in the interests of the whole of Europe.

"Today, after the war has lasted over three years," he continued, "we can affirm with satisfaction that all the belligerents have loyally observed our neutrality, so that the integrity of our territory remains secure. We may hope unreservedly that in the future, also, none of the belligerents will violate our neutrality. If, therefore, we contemplate today the possibility of a march through, or of some other form of violation, it is more a theoretic than practical discussion of a situation that could only become actual in the case of quite unexpected military developments. Our standpoint with regard to such an eventuality is what it has always been, and always will be: Any State that violates the integrity of our territory in defiance of our neutrality is our enemy, and we will make war on it with our whole military power. We would enter on this fight, and continue it to the utmost, in all circumstances, even against an obviously superior opponent. Should we in this wise be drawn, contrary to all expectation, into the terrible international struggle, it would be a great misfortune for our country; but it would be a much greater misfortune, and unendurable disgrace, if we were to abandon our territory without a struggle, or after but a weak resistance. We should thereby destroy for all time to come the self-confidence of our army and of our people, and forfeit the confidence of those states that had loyally observed our neutrality, and had relied upon our sense of national duty and on our ability to defend ourselves. Our duty to defend ourselves forthwith against any attack on our territory is so clear from both a national and an international standpoint that there can be no doubt whatever on the matter."

"From the foregoing," Herr Calonder proceeded, "it naturally follows that our right, however clear it may be, is not sufficient of itself to protect our independence against hostile attack. History, and especially the history of our country, teaches that a people can maintain its independence only so long as it is ready and determined to meet violation of right by force of arms, by defense of right, and to resist to the utmost. . . . The preservation of the greatest national treasures is impossible without a readiness to make the greatest national sacrifices. No people has yet ignored this truism unpunished. You will ask me why I refer to these well-known facts, these banal truisms. In doing so I am making a stand against the unpatriotic phrases, as presumptuous as obscure, that have been in circulation for some time past, and that even approve and excuse the most flagrant departures from military duty. Has it not even fallen to our lot to find academic freedom being appealed to in certain circles as an argument in favor of refusing military service? . . . The claim of academic privilege is put forward; that is, that a student may violate the highest patriotic duty, and at the same time make unlimited demands upon all the benefits of our state institutions. What is the simple man of the people, who faithfully and willingly performs his military service as a matter of course, despite all economic drawbacks, to think of this? So far has moral confusion progressed. These are signs of political decadence, and are a pure mockery of the best traditions of the Swiss people, and of the clear wording of the Federal Constitution. A firm stand must be made against them. The national best of military duty is absolute; it allows of no ifs or buts. To affirm this with all emphasis is our grave duty toward the whole Swiss people, and especially toward our youth, upon whose patriotism and loyalty the future of our land depends. Against the riotous doctrines of an unlimited individualism we set the fundamental theory of our democracy: The faithful fulfillment of the individual's duty toward the State is the indispensable basis of the general welfare. . . . What fatal consequences the anti-patriotic and anti-militarist agitation can have is shown by the recent regrettable events in Zurich where anarchists attempted to spread terror and destruction among the population."

"Fortunately," Herr Calonder continued, "the anti-militarist agitation has not yet affected the morale of the army, which can be fully relied upon," and he went on to assure his hearers that the care of the army and the preservation of its democratic character was the constant care of the authorities. The rest of the speech was devoted to a review of the economic and financial situation, in the course of which the speaker declared that the confederation would never forfeit its political independence by submitting to economic pressure directed toward that end on the part of either of the belligerent groups.

He closed with an appeal to the nation to prove itself capable of firmness and endurance, despite the manifold difficulties of its situation, and emphasized the desire of the Confederation to cooperate to the full in the realization of a new international order after the war.

PRESIDENT URGES CHILD LABOR LAW

Indorses Movement for All Possible Safeguards Against Intolerable Injurious Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Wilson has written to the National Child Labor Committee that, as the labor situation created by the war develops, he is more interested than ever, "if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children, in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them."

The President added that he was, therefore, very glad indeed that the committee was continuing its work and extending its vigilance. "By doing so," he concluded, "it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production."

The committee says that this letter constitutes the first direct utterance by the President on this subject. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the committee, expects the letter to be a great factor in preventing further relaxation of child labor laws.

"Last spring," says Mr. Lovejoy, "before the Administration had time to state its position on the question of labor standards, a number of states authorized the suspension of their laws. Since then there has been constant pressure in other states on officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws to permit violations, on the ground of war necessity. But the President's letter, and a similar one received from Secretary of War Baker, show clearly what the attitude of these officials and the public at large should be toward any proposals that would place intolerable injurious burdens upon young women and children."

The committee plans to use Child Labor Day, Jan. 27 (Jan. 26 for synagogues and Jan. 23 for schools) to urge the preservation of labor standards.

COURT MARTIAL FINDS NEGROES ARE GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The verdict of the court-martial in the trial of 15 members of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, a Negro regiment, on charges growing out of the rioting and mutiny at Houston on Aug. 24 last, has been made public, but will not be executed pending approval of modification by President Wilson, to whom it was referred by Maj.-Gen. John W. Ruckmann, commanding the Southern Department.

According to the edict, five Negro soldiers, Privates Babe Collier, Thomas McDonald, James Robinson, Joseph Smith and Albert D. Wright, all of company I, must pay the penalty on the gallows for their crime. The 10 others must serve prison sentences. Corporals John Washington, Robert B. Jones and Earl Clowers of company M were sentenced to 10 years, and Privates Louis O'Neil, Ed McKinney, London Martin, Will Porter, John Smith, Eugene B. Taylor and Ernest Wilson, all of company I, were sentenced to serve 10 years. All prison sentences carry dishonorable discharge from the service of the United States and forfeiture of all pay and allowance due or to become due.

BEET-GROWERS WILL DEMAND ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A telegram from Food Administrator Hoover has been received by Clyde Bishop of Santa Ana, counsel for the beet-growers, stating that the sugar refiners refused to acquiesce in any plan for a joint commission for fixing prices to be paid the growers. Mr. Hoover recommended that growers and refiners submit their differences before the Federal Trade Commission, because this commission has wider power to make investigations than the Food Administration.

Mr. Bishop replied to Mr. Hoover that the associated beet-growers, together with independent growers, have refused to consent to this plan, and insist that the agreement of the Federal Food Administration to create a commission of five members be fulfilled.

CAMP SOLDIERS MAY NOW VISIT SEATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Foltz in command at Camp Lewis has lifted the ban which was placed on Seattle by Maj.-Gen. H. A. Green before his departure for France. Since Nov. 22 the soldiers at the cantonment have been forbidden to visit the city except on official business or by special pass. The embargo was placed on this city because of the assertion of military officials that vice conditions made it unsafe for soldiers. In a letter to the Major-General, Brig.-Gen. Foltz commended the work of the newly appointed chief of police, Joseph F. Warren, who, he says, has directed toward that end on the part of the confederation of the federal authorities.

CONSERVATION IN ARMY PROPOSED

New Division Expected to Save United States Several Millions of Dollars Annually

An entirely new department of the United States Army has been formed in the office of the quartermaster-general in Washington, D. C., known as the conservation division, the work being in charge of Lieut.-Col. James Canby who for that purpose has been relieved of his joint duties as statistical officer for the Council of National Defense and as quartermaster and adviser of the adjutant-general in matters relating to war provisions.

Functions of this new division will be to ascertain to what extent and in what directions old materials may be conserved, and to rescue abandoned articles, such as clothing, equipment, and supplies.

Officials in the employ of the Government state that in their belief a proper conservation along these lines will result in the saving of several millions of dollars in a single year from the sale of metals, paper, rags, leather, and other articles.

Camps and cantonments throughout the country have accordingly received instructions to save in every possible way, and already the results of these efforts are becoming apparent. In the saving of coal alone, there has been a gratifying result, and all ashes are now carefully sifted that any unburned coal may be saved.

The saving of tin cans and tin foil is another source from which profits are being realized. Orders also have been issued to conserve both lard and sugar and lard substitutes.

At Camp Funston, Kansas City, Mo., the commanding officer has issued an order for nine wheatless meals each month, and corn bread or other corn products have been satisfactorily substituted.

In order to conserve food, a systematic instruction of cooks, mess sergeants and mess attendants has been recommended, 750 recently attending a conference of this sort held at Camp Upton at Yaphank, N. I.

Paper accumulates with great rapidity in army camps, and this is baled, while there are other savings in iron horseshoes, scraps of iron, brass and lead shoes and pieces of harnesses and saddles.

Another saving is in bags used for various purposes including the shipments of vegetables to army camps. These are in such demand that a "bagless day" seems imminent, for these burlap receptacles are used by the Government in great numbers, and when filled with earth they serve as trench fortifications.

CIVIC EDUCATION IN GENEVA IS DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—In an article published in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung exhorting Zurich to "go and do likewise," Dr. C. Kunz of Geneva eulogizes the civic education provided by that city.

There is in Switzerland, he writes, a city that engages in civic education in such a manner as to render it positively enviable. That city lies in the southwest corner of our land, and its name is Geneva. How it sets about it shall be briefly described.

On the occasion of every election, no matter whether communal, cantonal, or federal affairs are concerned, there float over the Battiment Electoral, the Genevese and Swiss banners. What the Genevese desire to convey by this is that in the life of a free self-governing people every election day should be a festival.

From 10 to 14 days before each election or nomination, lists with hundreds of names may be seen posted up in different parts of the town. They are the electoral registers exposed to public view. "Les tableaux électoraux sont placés sous la sauvegarde des citoyens" reads the notice by the side of the city arms. No one would dare to soil them or scribble on them; of this the writer has personally convinced himself. "Tiens, mon père," says a youngster who, standing with another boy in front of one of these lists, discovers the name of his father. The tone in which he says it indicates that later he will not be among the last to record his vote.

"Placé sous la sauvegarde des citoyens" is also to be read on proclamations. Does not this sentence also breathe the recognition that the authors belong to a free people that knows how to govern itself? How hollow and empty compared with it reads the remark: "This notice is recommended to the protection of the public." Who is the "public"? A mass of people thrown together among whom no one is responsible. In the word "citoyen" there is contained an entire form of government, our democracy, which can only exist—and that the young Genevese very early learns in this wise—if each citizen exercises self-discipline, self-government. He comprehends also very early why in school he learned to know Rousseau by the honorable name of "Le grand Citoyen de Genève."

And when, later on as a young man, he contemplates the historical monuments which commemorate the heroic deeds of the "people de Genève" or of the "people genevois," must it not be to him as if he saw with his mental eyes the old Geneva, and on its walls and towers his brave, sturdy forefathers ready to defend their independence and freedom? Must they not then persistently remind him that without self-sacrifice, without devotion to the community as a whole, without ideals, a republican organism cannot persist? When G. Ador was elected to the Federal Council the Geneva Council of State posted throughout the city and the canton a proclamation whose form and contents constituted a substitute for many hours of patriotic propaganda.

Again the enactments approved by

the Grand Conseil are publicly posted up, and the word "Loi" in large print can be read from afar. They are not circulated from house to house to be there left unopened. The sittings of the great council are proclaimed to the city by ringing of bells, and for half an hour each minute is marked by the striking of "Cimence," that ancient bell that has made its deep voice heard on so many occasions in Geneva's truly great history.

Dr. Kunz goes on to cite the many other occasions in the year when the meaning and the reality of its civic life is brought home to the population of Geneva—the public ceremony attending on each new Government's assumption of office when it takes the oath to the Constitution in the presence of the Great Council and of a gathering of representative citizens in the cathedral of St. Pierre; the festival of the "Escalade" and of the "Restauration" celebrated each year on Dec. 12 and 31 respectively; and lastly the distribution of prizes held annually since Calvin's time at the close of the school year, when the schools file one after another in front of the hôtel de ville preceded by a body of gendarmes, and when the ceremony is attended not only by the educational authorities, but by the officers of State as well, so that, once every year, the young Genevese sees those actually in authority. As is to be expected, Dr. Kunz adds, Genevese civic education also makes appeal to charity.

Thus it is the custom to levy a tax for the poor on tickets sold for public entertainments, such as concerts, theaters, and so on. Next to the price, therefore, are to be read the words: "Droit pour les pauvres compris."

And if we ask, he concludes, why it is that we find an "éducation civique" in Geneva only, the reply lies in the history of that city. For hundreds of years the city had to be ready to defend its freedom and independence at any moment; now against the Bishop, now against the house of Savoy, or the Kings of France, and to stand as a bulwark of Protestantism against a whole world of foes. Every citizen, even the lowliest, knew that he was personally responsible. And so there grew up a race preeminently endowed with a sense of the community, and of forming one people with whom the "Cité républicaine" would stand or fall. And that the Genevese on the right track in this is proved by the out-and-out Swiss spirit of the city, and also by such magnificent gifts to their native city on the part of Genevese burghers as the Parc d'Ariana, Mon Repos, Parc des Eaux-Vives, La Grange, and the Bois de la Batie.

NON-FERROUS METAL BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A cablegram received by the High Commissioner for Australia says that Mr. Hughes regards as very satisfactory the intimation that the British Government are introducing legislation giving the Empire control over raw materials of non-ferrous metals essential to national industrial welfare. He seriously trusts that the measure will contain provisions for the total exclusion of enemy interests. "Anything less would," he says, "certainly renew Germany's economic domination. Warned by our experiences, we should make victory the sure foundation of lasting peace."

On the occasion of every election, no matter whether communal, cantonal, or federal affairs are concerned, there float over the Battiment Electoral, the Genevese and Swiss banners. What the Genevese desire to convey by this is that in the life of a free self-governing people every election day should be a festival.

From 10 to 14 days before each election or nomination, lists with hundreds of names may be seen posted up in different parts of the town. They are the electoral registers exposed to public view. "Les tableaux électoraux sont placés sous la sauvegarde des citoyens" reads the notice by the side of the city arms. No one would dare to soil them or scribble on them; of this the writer has personally convinced himself. "Tiens, mon père," says a youngster who, standing with another boy in front of one of these lists, discovers the name of his father. The tone in which he says it indicates that later he will not be among the last to record his vote.

"Placé sous la sauvegarde des citoyens" is also to be read on proclamations. Does not this sentence also breathe the recognition that the authors belong to a free people that knows how to govern itself? How hollow and empty compared with it reads the remark: "This notice is recommended to the protection of the public." Who is the "public"? A mass of people thrown together among whom no one is responsible. In the word "citoyen" there is contained an entire form of government, our democracy, which can only exist—and that the young Genevese very early learns in this wise—if each citizen exercises self-discipline, self-government. He comprehends also very early why in school he learned to know Rousseau by the honorable name of "Le grand Citoyen de Genève."

And when, later on as a young man, he contemplates the historical monuments which commemorate the heroic deeds of the "people de Genève" or of the "people genevois," must it not be to him as if he saw with his mental eyes the old Geneva, and on its walls and towers his brave, sturdy forefathers ready to defend their independence and freedom? Must they not then persistently remind him that without self-sacrifice, without devotion to the community as a whole, without ideals, a republican organism cannot persist? When G. Ador was elected to the Federal Council the Geneva Council of State posted throughout the city and the canton a proclamation whose form and contents constituted a substitute for many hours of patriotic propaganda.

EDUCATION OF MEN FOR SHIPS ASKED

Growing Importance of United States Mercantile Marine Is Pointed to as Causing Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Chamber of Commerce believes it is a public necessity, both as a war measure and as a post-bellum provision, that the proper federal, state and city educational authorities should undertake the establishment of classes and the equipment of training schools to provide the necessary education and technical training for those desiring a career in the American mercantile marine or any of the auxiliary or supplementary industries. The chamber is urging the authorities to take action toward this end.

The committee on education finds that all branches of the shipbuilding industry show a great scarcity of workers, particularly skilled workers and those with mechanical training, and this scarcity can now only be overcome by withdrawing workers from other industries.

"The American mercantile marine," says the committee, "will, when the present shipbuilding industry program of the Government is completed, nearly equal, if not exceed, the tonnage of any other nation. It is obvious that our country, which has for generations possessed one of the smallest mercantile marines, cannot suddenly provide and conduct one of the world's largest shipping industries unless extraordinary efforts are made to educate and train skilled artisans for all branches of the shipbuilding trade and also American seamen instructed in navigation, marine engineering and all nautical matters."

DRINK PERIL TO THE ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of local preachers held in the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. Walter Runciman uttered a warning against the drink traffic, which he described as the fungus of evil that had grown up in the midst of some of their military camps. The people of Great Britain, he said, must do all they could to preserve all that they had won in regard to the restricted drink traffic. Many of the soldiers who were fighting their battles at the front were alive to the evils of the drink question, and it must not be forgotten that a great deal of the opposition to conscription in Canada was due to the fact that fathers in Canada dreaded to think of their boys crossing the sea, from pure homes, and having to face the temptations of the liquor traffic in England. There was a very strong feeling that the boys from Canada, Australia and other places who came over from dry places, in dry ships, should come to dry places on the other side.

Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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January Sale of Undermuslins

will be greater than ever, both in its wonderful values and in the huge assortment offered of garments at popular prices.

Crepe de chine and satin have become more and more popular at the price of mainstock and batiste lingerie has risen. For this Sale we have prepared a marvelous showing of these silk garments.

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Offers Striking Reductions on all Winter Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Children's Wear.

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Garment Clearance

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42nd Annual

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Robert Browning, a Youthful Poet

Camberwell, the birthplace of Robert Browning, is today one of the crowded boroughs of London, and a region in which there is little of beauty or of interest to be seen. But, in 1812, the year in which the poet was born, Camberwell was a village with pleasant tree-lined streets and well-kept homesteads set in green gardens, where nightingales poured forth their songs fearlessly on moonlight evenings in the spring. From the hill above the village church, the lights of London, fainter than those of the city, could be seen across the Thames, and over the fields there floated now and then the cheerful note of a coach horn, as the coach wound its way along the Dover Road to a well-earned rest at the ancient tavern known as "The Elephant and Castle."

The poet's parents had spent much of their own youth at Camberwell, writes Maude Morrison Frank, in "Great Authors in Their Youth," and they had friends and kindred in plenty about them when they settled in the house in Southampton Street, in which both Robert and his sister, Sarianna, who was two years his junior, were born.

One of the poet's earliest recollections of his mother was of her playing the Grenadier March of Charles Avison, an Eighteenth-Century composer about whom he himself, when grown to be a man, wrote one of his last long poems.

It was on one of the peaceful twilight evenings spent at her piano that his mother first discovered her little son's love of music. He had crept unobserved down the stairs to listen to her playing and, when she stopped, rushed into her arms, whispering excitedly, "Play, play!"

Like most clever children of those industrious times, he could read and write before he was five years old. Before that time, he had begun to invent rhymed verses of his own to celebrate special events in his calendar.

Not long after . . . Robert had his first experience of school life. It was a brief one, though not for the usual reasons. The other small boys who attended the elementary school, which was quite close to the Browning home, and kept by a very gentle, conscientious lady, were, it appears, much less clever than Master Browning at the mysteries of reading and spelling. In fact, such things were to him no mysteries at all, but only matters of common everyday interest. In a short time, it became evident that, even in a primary school, one may pay a penalty for being too clever, and Master Browning was removed by his parents in order that his teacher might not, on his account, lose some of the less adventurous members of her flock. It was none too soon, for several mothers had begun to shake their heads and wonder if she might not be neglecting their sons for the sake of "bringing on Master Browning."

Master Browning thereupon continued his studies at home and "brought himself on" in all sorts of valuable knowledge by learning to find his way about in many of the rare and interesting volumes of his father's library. His lifelong interests in out-of-the-way characters and unusual knowledge was, as his sister explained many years later, only the natural result of his fondness for old books in his boyhood. Old histories and legends were so much a part of his own everyday experience that it

was always a little hard for him to realize that other people might not feel on the same familiar terms with them and be, in consequence, not a little puzzled to find them put into poetry. He was always as far above his fellows in those matters as he had been in the primary spelling class, which is perhaps one reason why his poems gained friends and readers slowly for so many years.

In his boyhood, to his great delight, a famous menagerie "for foreign birds and beasts" was moved from its crowded quarters in the Strand, where passing horses often shuddered to hear the angry roars of its denizens, to a more suitable region south of the Thames and quite near Southampton Street. There Robert spent many happy hours before the animal cages, watching intently and admiring greatly, much like other boys. But unlike other boys, he sympathized keenly with the longing for freedom which he realized that the great beasts, and especially the magnificent lion, the pride of the menagerie, must feel. Years afterward, when retelling a medieval French story in his poem called "The Glove," he described the feelings of a noble lion in captivity, and the lion that he had in mind was the dignified friend of his early Camberwell days.

One of his older schoolfellows, who remembered "young Browning" in his first year at Peckham, in a neat brown Holland pinafore, the usual garb of small boys in those days, used to tell of the cleverness with which he could hold his own in arguments with bigger boys who much enjoyed drawing him out in talk. He also attracted attention by his skill in drawing funny pictures, a gift inherited from his father, who had the power of making rapid caricatures to illustrate any story that he might be telling, and could draw excellent likenesses, too. But, though some of the firmest friendships of Robert Browning's life had their beginnings in his early days at Camberwell, they did not grow out of his school experiences. His real self during that period seems always to have been busy with thoughts of the things that he had learned to care for at home—books, music, pictures, and, most of all perhaps, the poetry that he was teaching himself to write all the while. By the time he was twelve, Robert had written poems enough to make a little volume to which, realizing that his verses had many faults, he gave the name "Inconita," which means, "without form."

Camels in War

Far the most interesting and curious use to which an animal in war is subjected is the use of camels, chosen and trained because of their strange coloring and height, says the Baltimore American.

Small groups of them have been stationed among clumps of acacia trees, with a spy mounted on a camel's neck. This is the safest place a person could be, for the camel, standing with only his head above the trees, looks precisely like a bit of the foliage in the distance.

Camels are especially good for desert warfare, because they can go without water so long and can easily carry loads weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. In the last Afghan campaign the British lost over 50,000 camels and today in Egypt there are 60,000 in army service. They are especially used for transportation purposes.

Photographing Frost-Windows

How many amateur photographers have considered the house window as a basis for photographic endeavor? I am not thinking of the window as a source of light, with the manipulation of that light to give various effects, artistic or otherwise, on the subject to be photographed. I am thinking rather of the window itself, as the object to be photographed, writes R. A. Buchanan, in Photo-Era.

Have you made a photograph of a window, on a rainy day, and, forgetting everything else, focused on the window itself—focused on the wire-screen, outside, with the great raindrops, zigzagging down the screen-mesh, and the globules of water collecting on the smooth surface of the glass itself, until, of their own increasing weight, they wriggled to the sash below? Have you made such a picture, not forgetting to have outside, yonder in the distance, tree or shrub or building in hazy outline? Well, if you have made such a picture, you must have failed to send it to our photographic editors, for I have never seen it in their magazines.

The possibilities are endless, and the opportunities for accepting those possibilities come often at the very time that we do not care to wander aside, on a wet day, as has just been suggested, or in the winter-time when the frost gathers on the window-pane. While admiring those frost-patterns, have you thought to retain them on a photographic plate? Here is a subject fascinating beyond all conception, if you have tried it, and absolutely unlimited in variety and possibilities.

The principal factors are a suitable room, background and lighting. If no suitable room or closet is available, the bathroom is an admirable substitute. One requires moisture in the room. Turn water into the tub or lavatory, then have the room heated sufficiently to dissolve all frost that may be on the window. I use an oil heater for the purpose. When the window is clear of all frost, shut off the heat and then a real treat is in store for you, watching the growth of the most delicate traceries, patterns of exquisite beauty, wrought by some unseen hand. And, if you have a good magnifying glass, the process will be even more fascinating.

In the early stages of the process,

while the frost film is thin and transparent, the background is difficult. It will have to be dark. Perhaps, some natural object outside can be utilized. This is a matter one will have to work out for oneself. The frost pattern, while wondrously beautiful in the early stages of its development, will not photograph so well because there is less depth to the frost-crystals, and it is difficult to photograph as well, on account of the absolute necessity of a dark background to give contrast, and your print will be dark. But one of the advantages of photographing frost-windows is that a negative may be just as correct a rendering as a positive. Print them both ways and take your choice.

When the frost-coating has been built up to some thickness, there is no longer transparency, and background is not so essential. Then one can move the camera about, trying different angles until the lighting brings out the pattern. It is seldom that one will be able to photograph at right angles. In this you will have to be governed entirely by the image on the ground-glass. Work for contrast, always. Select the portion you wish to include. It may be the whole window; more likely, only a small part. Wonderful effects may be had, if you have direct sunlight on the window, but you will have to photograph at an angle and strong contrasts may be had.

In equipment, this work requires perhaps something more than the ordinary folding camera. Seeing the image on the ground-glass is absolutely necessary, and the "close-up" work requires a considerable length of bellows. I use a 5x7 camera, with a long-extension bellows and an anastigmat lens. This latter is not an essential. I frequently use only the back-combination. This allows me to get back from the window. Any make of plate or film will do, for there are no color-values in this work. One will work for contrast, always using mostly hard grades of paper. And, when one has photographed the window to his heart's content, let him light the oil-burner and destroy all the beauty. One will hate to do it; but, in half an hour's time, one will be able to begin on a new growth, utterly different from the one that has been obliterated, but not one whit less beautiful.



The Strange Subway

When in the subway cars I ride,
Although the sun may shine outside,
Down there it's always dark as night
And lighted by electric light.

Now, on the hottest summer day,
The breeze almost blows me away,
While, in the winter, when there's snow,
It seems to be quite warm below.

Mr. Encyclopedia

"Oh!" said a deep voice. "So you are the boy who throws us on the floor!"

Surprised, Paul dropped a second time the book he was just picking up. "There you go again!" Paul hastily snatched up the book and returned it to a shelf, then turned about to see who was talking to him. But there was no one near him. In fact, there was no one else in that end of the library.

"How would you like to be dropped on the floor?" returned Paul, and then he saw that, quite naturally, he was talking to a big book on the shelf in front of him. He saw also that this book had a long name on it, which he spelled out to be "Encyclopedia of Use-Ful Arts."

"Well, neither do we like it," said the book, "and while I am seldom dropped, on account of my size, many other members of our family are not so fortunate."

"I should think we weren't," came from a grammar high up on one of the shelves. "Why, I've actually been slammed across the floor, and I wouldn't be surprised if this was the boy who did it."

"And I wouldn't be surprised," said a thin voice, "but that you're the boy who writes 'Peter Rice Eats Fish and Catches Eels' on our nice, clean preface pages."

"Or who tears pieces out of us, to make into spit balls, when the teacher isn't looking," remarked a book away down in one corner.

"And who turns our corners down," came from a dozen voices at once.

"And who handles us without washing his hands and gets dirty marks all over us."

At this last, Paul gave a furtive glance at his hands and then suddenly slipped one of them into his pocket.

"And," continued a voice from the history section, "it is very probable that you're the boy who scribbles his name and school all over us."

"In ink, too," added another book.

"Say, look here!" cried Paul, shifting uneasily under so many accusing eyes and voices. "I guess I've done a good many of the things you say, but I haven't done them all, and it isn't fair—"

"Besides, you're only books!"

"That's just it!" said the Encyclopedia, stepping down from the shelf.

"You think because we're only books you can do anything you please with us. What is a book?" he asked abruptly.

Paul hesitated. "Why—er—why—a book's a book!"

"First," said the Encyclopedia, "we'll see how they are written."

"Oh, I know that," replied Paul. "I have an uncle that writes them. He's professor in a college."

"And he writes them as easily as you turn off a hot cake."

"No, he doesn't either," protested Paul. "It takes him a long, long time to write a book—months and months. He works 'way into the night sometimes, and he has to have lots and lots of books to study from. Why, I heard him say once that sometimes he spends days over a single paragraph. Often," added Paul proudly, "he sends me down to the library to get certain books for him."

"Ah," said the Encyclopedia, "then the writing of books isn't such an easy thing, after all. Well, as you know so much about the writing of them, we'll skip that part and go right on to the printing. Do you know when books began?"

Paul shook his head.

"We might really say that books began with writing, and writing began when people first wished to make a record of their thoughts. The first writing was the scratching with a pointed flint on a smooth rock."

"Yes," cried Paul eagerly, "I've seen pictures of it."

"And then came the writing on skins and papyrus and on wooden leaves coated with wax, though the books of Babylon and Assyria were written on thick clay tablets."

"I don't see how they kept the tablets from breaking, when they cut the letters into them," remarked Paul.

"They didn't cut them," returned the Encyclopedia; "they pressed little triangular-pointed instruments of wood or metal into the clay, when it was soft, and then baked the tablets."

"You couldn't throw them on the floor, could you?"

The Encyclopedia looked at him severely, and Paul rather wished he hadn't made that last remark.

"The waxed wooden leaves," continued the Encyclopedia, after a moment, "used by the early Greeks and Romans, were bound together at one side and so really made a book, you see."

"They must have been mighty clumsy ones."

"They were and that is why the papyrus rolls were preferred. Then we came to the beautiful illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages, where many months were often spent in work on a single page. This was all hand-work, done on parchment, and the books were very large and heavy. Indeed," he added, "sometimes half a lifetime was devoted to a single volume. Books, therefore, were very expensive, though they were often paid for with other things than money, such as barley or cattle."

Paul laughed. "Imagine buying a book with a cow!"

"I hardly think a cow would have paid for a book, because cattle were very cheap in those days."

"I guess people didn't have as many books then as they do now," remarked Paul.

"Indeed, they did not, but what they had were greatly prized and taken good care of. But modern book-making came with printing, and real printing came with the invention of movable type; that is, separate letters which could be spelled into words and sentences and afterward redistributed and used over and over again."

"Oh, I know who invented that," said Paul quickly. "Gutenberg. We studied about it in school. I'm ever and ever so much obliged to you though, Mr. Encyclopedia, and I'm going to be more careful in the future. You know what I mean—dropping you and all that."

"I am very glad to hear it," said the Encyclopedia. "I think we're going to be good friends in the future. You see, even if we are only books, it has taken many centuries to bring us to our present state of beauty and usefulness, and much thought and care is given to us."

"I wish," said Paul, "you'd tell the others, please, especially the Preface. I guess I did write what she said in a good many books."

The Encyclopedia held out his hand. "Well, good-by! Get me out of the library some time. I'm very interested. I can tell you how to make anything you want, from a pinwheel to a locomotive. Hope to see you real soon. Good-by!"

The main stairs lead you up to the

station yard, for there were flowers there and a small fountain tossing bright foam into the air, and the bird was company. She watched him fly about, and was happy in his pleasure when he drank from the fountain.

Once she arose, thinking to walk over to the window and look across the river, to see if she could get a glimpse of the children. On the way, she discovered a shining piece of silver on the floor and it held her attention. Of course, she picked it up, and found it a pleasant surprise to conjecture about than some other things. Then she pocketed it, and sat down again.

Five minutes within the next six or seven was that place of money pulled out of the aunt's pocketbook to exhibit to those darling children, who returned within the given time, and this is the sixth time that the story has been told.

Only a few persons came into the station and the aunt really enjoyed herself. Nobody spoke to her, but there was a lovely singing bird in the

Most Interesting Building in Philadelphia

But a short way farther up Chestnut Street (Philadelphia) stands Independence Hall—the old State House—historically, at least, the most interesting and evocative building in the city. Little by little, during recent years, it has undergone a thorough restoration, so that it now stands quite as the old prints depict it in Revolutionary times. . . . As it now stands, the edifice is a splendid example of our sturdy colonial architecture, typical of the staunch simplicity of the men who built it.

Upon entering, you find yourself at once in a spacious hall whose fluted columns, panels, and cornices, vigorous in detail and simple in design, accord well with the spirit of the age in which they were built—honest, devoid of needless ornament, with no unnecessary carving or gilding. Such was the good taste of the epoch, writes Ernest Pelkotte, in "A Revolutionary Pilgrimage."

Through an archway opposite, you catch a glimpse of the old Liberty Bell, whose voice proclaimed to the waiting multitude the ratification of the Declaration of Independence. The arch to the right gives access to the Supreme Court room, with its bench for the justices still in place, and their serene faces, honestly painted, looking down from the walls. The arch to the left leads into the Declaration Chamber, as it is now called.

Like the remainder of the building, this is in simple but excellent taste, dignified yet free from ostentation. Plasterers divide its walls into large equal compartments; spacious windows, both front and rear, give upon the street and upon the park that lies behind the building. A handsome crystal chandelier is the room's only luxury.

The original Speaker's chair, with his desk and his inkwell, stands upon a dais at the far end of the room. Over the desk hangs a facsimile of the immortal document that was signed upon it. During the momentous sessions of the summer of 1776, this chair was occupied by John Hancock of Boston—then a vigorous young man of forty, in appearance as Copley painted him, his fine, firm features framed in an uncurled wig and white neck-cloth. Beside him, at the secretary's desk, sat Charles Thomson, whom we have already met in Carpenter's Hall. The other delegates were seated in leather chairs, about 20 of which are still ranged around the walls, marked with the names of the men who occupied them.

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress, convened in this room with 49 members present, voted, without a dissenting voice, "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved." Two days later it ratified the Declaration of Independence.

The precious original document is preserved among the archives of the State Department in Washington, badly faded owing to a mishap in making a copy of it.

In this same State Department Library, I found the original draft of the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's own handwriting, clear and manful as his firm words and thoughts. It shows some slight alterations and revisions, made when it was submitted to two of the other members of the committee, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, whose interlineations are thus plainly marked: Dr. Franklin's handwriting; Mr. Adams' handwriting.

In this library also is a letter, written by Thomas Jefferson, that will interest us in this connection. It lies in a case beside his writing-case and is dated "Monticello, Sept. 16, '25." In answer to an inquiry, he replies:

"At the time of writing that instrument (the Declaration of Independence) I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of parlor, bedroom ready furnished; in that parlor I wrote habitually and in it wrote this paper particularly. . . . The proprietor Graaf, I think was a bricklayer and that his house was on the south side of Market Street, probably between Seventh and Eighth."

The news of the ratification of the Declaration of Independence was announced to the people, as I have said, by the ringing of the bell in the State House steeple. This historic Liberty Bell—the bell so portentously inscribed with a line from the Scriptures, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof"—is now placed at the back of the hallway in the stair-well. Now no longer does it swing aloft, but, in repose, comfortably and peacefully on solid ground.

The main stairs lead you up to the

banquet hall, that extends across the entire front of the building. In its day it saw many notable gatherings, such as a dinner of three hundred covers given by leading citizens to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act, and another to welcome the delegates to the First Continental Congress. In rooms adjoining hang portraits of many of the gentlemen who banqueted at its tables, or sat in deliberation in the rooms below—patriots, merchants, bankers, jurists, and the generals whose campaigns we have been following: Greene, Gates, Lincoln, and Knox; handsome Anthony Wayne, courtly Schuyler, blue-eyed, ruddy Daniel Morgan; and the Southerners: bold Marion, the Pinckneys of Charleston, and Colonel William Washington, whose exploits we shall review later on; while from still another group look down the foreign officers—Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, Steuben, Pulaski, and Kosciuszko—who aided us to success.

Five minutes within the next six or seven was that place of money pulled out of the aunt's pocketbook to exhibit to those darling children, who returned within the given time, and this is the sixth time that the story has been told.

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station yard, for there were flowers there and a small fountain tossing bright foam into the air, and the bird was company. She watched him fly about, and was happy in his pleasure when he drank from the fountain.

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Facts About the American Flag

Thirteen stripes and 48 stars. The stripes represent the original 13 states and the stars stand for all the states which go to make up the Union, one star for each State. You know this. But perhaps you didn't know that each star has its own individual and particular State which it represents and that its placement on the square of blue is carefully and definitely regulated by law and executive order, says the Chicago Herald. In 1912, on the 26th day of October, the last executive order concerning the flag was made and it provided for the specific arrangement of the stars. They were to be arranged in six horizontal rows of eight stars each. Starting in the upper left-hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star corresponding to each state is named in the order of the states' ratification of the Constitution.

Thus star No. 1, in the upper left-hand corner, is for Delaware. Star No. 48, in the lower right-hand corner, is for Arizona. The following list will show you at a glance exactly which star is yours:

First Row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; 5, Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; 7, Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second Row—No. 9, New Hampshire; 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, North Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, Vermont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third Row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Louisiana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; 21, Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine; 24, Missouri.

Fourth Row—No. 25, Arkansas; 26, Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; 29, Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; 32, Minnesota.

Fifth Row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, Kansas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; 37, Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, North Dakota; 40, South Dakota.

Sixth Row—No. 41, Montana; 42, Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyoming; 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New Mexico; 48, Arizona.

More New Stamps

Apparently the Government has changed its plans relating to the new revenue stamps, says Boys Life. We announced last month that special parcel post labels were being issued, in denominations of 1, 2, 3 and 4 cents, for use in connection with the war tax which Congress placed on parcel post mail. That statement was made on the authority of the Department of Internal Revenue, which wrote that there would be "two classes of adhesive stamps," documentary and parcel post. In response to inquiry as to the design of the proposed parcel post labels, the editor has since been informed that "documentary stamps will be used in payment of the tax" on such mail.

This means that the four lowest denominations of the documentary stamps, described last month, are on sale at post offices.

In addition to these documentary labels, the war is furnishing other new varieties in our country. As predicted last month, the Government has decided to issue a 13-cent value to meet the combined 3-cent letter and 10-cent special delivery or registration rates. The design will be similar to the other high current values, with the head of Franklin. The color had not been selected at this writing. This denomination was abandoned about eight years ago.

The first printing of the additional 3-cent stamps to meet the increased letter rate appears to be in pale violet, rather than dark violet or purple; and the stamp has been issued imperforate, perforated horizontally and perforated vertically. These four new stamps are provided; and, inasmuch as the war is responsible for their appearance, they must be classed among the war stamps. A 3-cent stamped envelope has been issued, on buff, amber and white paper, and probably also on blue, thus making more varieties. As the tax on playing cards has been increased from 2 to 7 cents on each pack, a 7-cent playing cards revenue stamp has appeared. Pending its printing, various card companies surcharged the customary 2-cent ultramarine playing cards label with the date of use, "7 cents" and the companies' names; whether these numerous surcharges will be regarded as stamp varieties remains to be determined.

New Work for Elephants

Bill Snyder, of the Bronx Zoo, is reported to have recently called out one of his biggest elephants to pull the snow plow, and so clear the paths for the visitors to make their way about.

CATO SELLS SEES
INDIAN PROGRESS

Red Man, Says the Commissioner,
Is Discovering Himself and
Realizing His Possibilities—
Loyalty and Industry Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A careful study of the practical effects of governmental policies for determining the wardship of the Indians of the United States is convincing that the solution is individual and not collective; each individual must be considered in the light of his own environment and capacity for larger responsibilities and privileges, says Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report.

The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1917, was: Five civilized tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites, 101,506; exclusive of five civilized tribes, 234,492; grand total, 335,998.

"The growing attitude of the Indian toward the world war is a credit to his race," declares the commissioner. "A well-nigh limitless devastation and conflict is bringing to him its profound lesson that the highest authority and best social welfare must spring from a free and self-governing people. This awakening is especially noticeable among the younger generation, largely the product of our Indian schools, who are quick to catch the spirit of a new era. Reports on file indicate that a large number of voluntary enlistments have been made in the army, navy and national guard, or in some branch of the military establishment, by Indian students and ex-students alike. Many of the schools report 20 to 30, some from 40 to 50 enlistments. Among them are represented practically every tribe."

The commissioner states that the year was one of remarkable changes in so far as the suppression of the traffic in intoxicants among the Indians is concerned. Summing up the year's progress, Commissioner Sells says: "The recent material advancement of the Indian has been remarkable and has kept pace with the vigorous policy of giving him help toward self-support leading to final dissolution of the ties of paternalism. In 1911 the Indians cultivated 388,025 acres, and last year 678,529 acres; in 1911 they raised crops valued at \$1,951,000, sold stock valued at \$900,000, raised from native industries, such as basket making, blanket weaving, etc., \$847,556; and last year they raised crops valued at \$5,293,719, sold \$4,583,083 worth of stock, and increased the value of their native wares to \$1,206,826. The Indian wage earners for private individuals in 1911 were 3204 and last year the number thus engaged increased to 6802, while the value of all live stock owned by the Indians has risen from \$17,971,209, in 1911, to \$28,824,439 last year."

"The Indian is discovering himself. He is coming to a realization of his own possibilities; putting the past behind him and looking to the future; beginning to understand and appreciate the accomplishments resulting from industry; to see the profit in the individual effort and comprehend the ultimate difference between a cultivated and uncultivated field. The strenuous efforts being made for a betterment of the purely human side of the Indian is illustrated in the fact that 42,110 families, or at least 200,000 Indians, have forsaken the tepee and life in houses. "Evidence of material and humanitarian advancement are everywhere apparent. Industrially and socially the Indians are making unparalleled strides toward self-support and civilization. I have discovered that with sympathetic cooperation and intelligent encouragement their response is almost universal."

"I have been exceedingly gratified with the general approval given our new declaration of policy by the Indians and white citizens of the country. There is every indication that it will speedily bring about a revolution in the administration of Indian affairs, greatly benefiting the Indians, with a corresponding reduction in appropriations."

"The Indian problem cannot be solved in a day; it must be brought about in a deeply serious, in all respects courageous, and continuously sympathetic manner, but the time is approaching when governmental care and supervision will, generally speaking, become unnecessary. However, every true friend of the Indian should guard against precipitate and ill-considered action."

DOCTORS RESIGN TO
COMPEL COMPLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—When a wharf laborer "downs tools" in the shape of a cargo hook because he wants more money, he is classed as a striker. When 500 doctors in Victoria, acting under the direction of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association, send in their resignations, as medical officers, to Friendly Societies, it is only a professional way of enforcing requests for increased remuneration.

It is estimated that, including the wives and families of members of Friendly Societies, approximately 500,000 people will be affected when the three months' notice ends on Jan. 31, 1918. The Friendly Societies had offered a substantial advance on present payments and were in negotiation with the association when the resignations were sent in.

In the recent, lamentable general strike, the most unfortunate feature of the whole business was the doctrine of "black" goods, which penalized any goods handled by non-union

labor. In view of the strong condemnation then meted out to this form of warfare, it is interesting to learn from Mr. John Vale, general secretary of the Independent Order of Rechabites, that the circular letter from the British Medical Association declares, "That if there is any one branch of the order that fails to accept the new agreement, the council will not sanction any of its members accepting any other branches of the order in any other part of the State."

In other words, the Order of Rechabites will be declared "black" if a single branch does not fall into line with the doctors' ultimatum.

Fortunately Sir Alexander Peacock, the Premier, has interfered in the dispute and is endeavoring to induce the British Medical Association to send representatives to a conference with delegates from the various Friendly Societies.

The incident will probably help Victorians to understand how unwise it would be to add to the association's powers by ill-considered health legislation.

SAVING IN PUBLIC
EXPENSE IS URGED

Charles S. Hamlin Tells Bankers
States and Municipalities Must
Keep Outlays Down

"States and municipalities must keep their expenses to the very lowest amount in order that the Government can have the capital and credit needed to carry on the war," declared Charles S. Hamlin, member of the United States Federal Reserve Board, speaking at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Bankers' Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Wednesday night. He described the Government's financial task since the start of the war, and told of Germany's scheme to conquer the world, thereby forcing the United States to take its stand on the side of democracy. He said:

"Every Governor in the United States, I think, should make an appeal to his people to keep down every unnecessary expenditure. We have got to have conservation of credits, and that does not mean the destruction of the small industries. It means reasonable conservation—the repression of unnecessary extensions."

"And we must remember that the enormous expenditures of the United States today are not wasted. It is not all expended in powder, munitions, shells. On the contrary, all these expenditures represent a permanent investment of the very highest value. In the first place, the loans to the Allies will be repaid."

"I have perfect confidence, great as is the stress on them, that Italy, France and Great Britain will be able to pay their obligations in full. We are creating the greatest merchant marine the world has ever known, and that is an expenditure which will come back to us with interest tenfold."

John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, dwelt upon the reasons for the United States entering the war, pointing out Germany's perfidy. He expressed the belief that Germany would not relinquish any acquired territory, until it is forced to do so.

ROYAL ARCANUM CASE HEARD

In opposing the second effort within a year to place the Royal Arcanum, a benefit insurance order with members throughout the United States, in the hands of receivers, officers of the order claimed before Judge Hale in the United States District Court in Boston on Wednesday, that the organization was solvent and that nearly \$1,000,000 was added to the emergency fund during 1917. It was also declared that there had never been a time since the order was started in 1877, when it did not have sufficient funds to meet all claims. Counsel for Arthur F. Cummings and James E. Upstone, both of New Hampshire, petitioners for receivership, charged that the deficit of the Royal Arcanum amounted to \$1000 a month and asked Judge Hale not only to appoint receivers, but to request a United States attorney to investigate the order. The case was taken under advisement.

MASSACHUSETTS AND HALIFAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—A number of Boston gentlemen, representative of the Massachusetts-Halifax relief committee, arrived in Halifax last Sunday. Among them was Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts State Food Administrator and chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Public Safety. He praised the manner in which the work of reconstruction was being carried on by the relief committee. The party came for the purpose of seeing what further could be done by the State of Massachusetts, and to offer any ideas which might prove of value, several members of the party having had considerable experience in the problem of temporary housing.

MILK DEPOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHATHAM, Ont.—A solution of the high cost of milk problem has been reached in this city in certain outlying districts. The Mechanics' and Workmen's Board of Trade has established milk depots in many parts of the city, where people can obtain milk for 8 cents per quart, and farther away from the city for 9 cents a quart. The depots have been established in grocery stores and by doing away with the cost of delivery, the board has been able to make a big saving to the consumer. The price of milk in other cities is 11 cents per quart.

MANILA HEMP CONTROL TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Control of the purchase and distribution of Manila hemp is to be taken over by the Government. The Food Administration says details of the plan will be announced in a few days.

MUSIC

Miss Miller's Recital

Mrs. Rosalie Miller, Soprano—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Carl Lamson playing the piano accompaniment; afternoon of Jan. 9. The program: "Ah mio cor," Handel; "Deh più a me non v'ascondete," Bononcini; "All'acquist di gloria," Scarlatti; "Au pays où se fait la guerre," Duparc; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saëns; "A San Lorenzo," La Parra; "La belle au bois dormant," and "Carnaval," Fourdrain; "La Siciliana," and "Montanina," Sinigaglia; "The Swan," Szymanowski; "The Death of a Little Bird," and "Arlon," Rachmaninoff; "Woe! Heart with Grief Oppressed," Dowland; "When I Have Often Heard," Purcell; "The Blossom," Coolidge; "At Night," Greene; "Song of the Blackbird," Quilter.

English translations of the song texts of continental European composers are generally rather poor, everybody will admit. And because they are so poor, an audience whose speech is English may be supposed to hold itself on lofty, tolerant ground when it hears the works of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms presented in the original German and the works of Saint-Saëns, Duparc and Fauré presented in the original French. But this inferiority granted, it seems a little remarkable that a performer who happens to have command of the English language only (is not Evan Williams, the tenor, an illustration?) can get along magnificently using translated texts.

Some day, perhaps, audiences will change their attitude on the translation question, and singers in turn will alter their argument in behalf of originals. On the one hand, listeners will confess that they care little whether the language sung is the one which they themselves speak or not, provided the singer shows unmistakable mastery and ease in the use of it; and on the other hand, artists will own up that the reason why they sing in foreign languages is simply that they like to and want to.

Hitherto performers have been able to point to the bad quality of the translated texts furnished by music publishers as an excuse for their using the actual poems which Brahms, for example, set, because it was so easy a matter for them to take a few German lessons and get a tolerable command of the Brahms repertoire. But of late the problem has become more complicated. Songs of Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer, have taken their place on recital programs. And since this has happened, how many singers are contending that original texts are better than translations? Very few indeed, for the reason that even a little knowledge of the Russian language is a bothersome thing for an artist to come by.

Certain singers, however, have taken the necessary trouble to master the Rachmaninoff songs in Russian. One of the pioneers among those who appear in Boston is George Harris, the tenor. Another pioneer is Miss Miller, the soprano, or mezzo-soprano, if any should prefer so to call her, who gave a recital in Jordan Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The visitor put the Rachmaninoff pieces before her hearers and indeed all the selections of her program in the manner of a well-schooled artist and of one who gives recitals because she has something to say. She disclosed powers that should be available in opera, though whether in high-voiced roles might be questioned. Her tone is pleasing and expressive. Her vocal style is pliant and is skillfully applied to the interpretative demands of each composer. Her work is of a kind which deserves Carl Lamson's distinguished accompaniment playing.

WARNING ISSUED TO
CIVIL WAR VETERANS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In General Orders, No. 8, recently published by the Grand Army of the Republic headquarters, it is stated that from time to time notices have appeared in the newspapers to the effect that veterans of the Civil War are wanted in the government service, the implication being that places are awaiting them. Inquiry at the source from which these notices appear to have come, it is said, shows that they merely raise hopes that cannot be realized.

The Fifty-second National Encampment of the Army will meet at Portland, Ore., in 1918.

TREASURY RULING ON
TAX RATE REVIEWED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The decision by the United States Treasury that in making inventories for excess profits and income tax purposes, dealers in merchandise or securities might use cost price or market value, whichever was lower, is being reviewed by the Department of Justice and may be revised. Millions of dollars in taxes are dependent on a final ruling. Determination of this point is one of the factors which have prevented the issuance of forms for tax returns for incomes of more than \$3,000 and for excess profits reports.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Victoria local branch of the International Typographical Union has withdrawn from membership of the Trades and Labor Council on the ground that the local council is controlled by the Socialist element and because of its attitude against conscription.

TRAFFIC CLUB MEETING

Sergt. H. E. Phoeny of the twenty-fourth Canadian brigade will be the guest of honor and speaker at the monthly meeting and dinner of the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley Plaza on Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 6:30 o'clock. Sergeant Phoeny participated in the battles of the Marne and Somme. The annual dinner of the club will be held on Feb. 12 with a special program.

SUIT FOR SALE OF
AUSTRIAN STEAMERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Baron Robert E. Oppenheim of Paris, now living in New York, has started a \$40,000 commission suit in the Federal Court against Count Rudolph Festetics de Toina, former Austrian naval reserve officer, who is now a naturalized American. Mr. Oppenheim claims half of an \$80,000 commission for selling seven Austrian steamers last April to George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd, ship brokers. The vessels brought \$6,370,771. Mr. Oppenheim alleges he was obliged to pay \$15,000 to a member of the Austrian embassy, at Washington and a member of the Austrian consulate here.

LETTERS

Women Aliens

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to call to your attention that excluding enemy alien women from the nation-wide registration of enemy aliens, to be begun the week of Feb. 9, is positively dangerous. I was born in Budapest, Hungary, the only child of an Italian mother and a Hungarian father thoroughly in love with American ideals and principles of democracy. My early childhood days were spent in Hungary, Germany, France, and other countries, so that I understand the idiosyncrasies of European nationalities and know that as enemy alien women are much more dangerous than men for several reasons.

Women in the first place are regarded with greater confidence than men—they can thus pass unchallenged into places where a man could not get in. Women are much more subtle than men and dare to go to extremes that would make men of equal ability shudder. I am speaking only of the enemy alien characteristics, of course. I do not ask you to take my word, but I do respectfully ask you, as editor of the daily paper which dares to tell the truth unflinchingly, to investigate for yourself whether it is in accordance with sound legislation to take no account of the enemy alien woman. To me, this law means one of two things: either its sponsors are actuated by mere sentimentality, or they consider women inferior to men. Neither of the two states of mind betokens alertness to the dangers the American nation is facing. Which ever the motive may be, the result of inadequate protective legislation cannot be adequate protection.

Very truly yours,
A WOMAN READER.
New York, Jan. 1, 1918.

REVERE HOUSE CASE
HEARING CONTINUED

The Watch and Ward Society of Boston continued today its effort before Judge John F. Brown in the equity session of the Superior Court to obtain an injunction to restrain the lessees of the Revere House, Boston, from continuing business on the ground that the hotel is a nuisance. Owners of the property, who include a number of business men in Boston, were also represented in the court room.

Much of the evidence produced during the earlier stage of the trial dealt with the investigations of conditions at the Revere House by paid representatives of the Watch and Ward Society, while counsel for the proprietors produced witnesses to uphold the respectability of the hotel. One of these witnesses, who attended a dinner of the Grand Army of the Republic, stated that he would not permit his wife to enter several of the so-called dining rooms of the hotel.

SOAP CONSERVATION
CAMPAIGN IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Between 1000 and 1500 tons of soap is wasted in the United States each year, resulting in a very great wastage of fats and oils, according to estimates prepared by Alfred C. Blossom, a New York architect, now in Dallas, supervising the construction of the American Exchange National Bank Building. Mr. Blossom has addressed a communication to H. C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, setting forth his ideas, and outlining a plan by which this amount of soap could be saved.

"There are fully 100,000 rooms each with a bath used daily in the different hotels throughout the country," says Mr. Blossom. "In each of these there are placed every day two pieces of soap. There is no reason why one piece of soap should not be sufficient. A little publicity would bring about desired results in regard to this wastage. All that would be necessary, for example, would be for the proprietor of the hotel to hang in each room a small placard making the announcement that the Federal Food Administrator had requested the economy, in order that fats might be conserved."

LITHUANIA DECLARED FREE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cablegram saying the independence of Lithuania from Russia was declared by the Lithuanian Landseerath on Jan. 8, was received here on Wednesday by P. S. Villmont, president of the Lithuanian National Council in this city.

THEATRICAL

MAJESTIC
JOHN CORT Presents
"Mother Carey's Chickens"

A Comedy of Love, Pathos and Laughter
By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Rachel Crothers
With Antoinette Wall and Great Cast
Best Seats \$1. Wed. Mat. 25 and 50c

THEATERS

Prizma Film, "Our Navy"

Natural color films now being shown twice daily at Tremont Temple have a double interest; for besides indicating the possibilities of the Prizma process, they illustrate the various activities and resources of the United States naval forces. All of this feature, "Our Navy," it is stated, has been photographed since the United States entered the war.

Students at Newport and Annapolis are pictured at their drills and studies. How the officers and men live and work afloat and ashore after they enter the service is shown in varied detail. Scenes in the steel mills, showing naval ordnance in process of manufacture, from the pouring of the ingots to the final testing of the big guns, give vivid opportunity for the play of color in the flames of the fires and in the iridescent hues of the molten metal. The red and blue in the United States flag, which often flutters through the scenes, may be taken as proof of the attainment of precise color values.

In addition to the patriotic interest, the views of ships under steam and of seaplanes in flight have much pictorial charm, because of the variety of greens and blues in the water and sky, and the beauty of the cloud effects. What can be done under more brilliant light conditions than prevail over a mixture of them, we will see in the sections from the series entitled "Our Country Picturesque," which are on the program with the naval pictures, showing scenes made in Hawaii, Yellowstone Park, and Yosemite Park, the Grand Cañon and at Niagara.

The Prizma process is briefly explained by the manager as based on the following propositions:

"If four sources of light consisting of two pairs, one pair being red and green and the other pair yellow and violet, all properly chosen, are projected on to a certain so as to blend, the result will give white light. If, while these lights are being projected from four different lamps, we remove any one of the colors or part of any one, or a mixture of them, we will immediately see color on the screen. The moment that you upset the balance of colors necessary to make white light, you get color."

"The Prizma pictures are taken in rapid procession on a strip of film passing through the camera. This film is made sensitive to all colors by bathing in a solution containing certain dyes. It takes four pictures to make a complete Prizma series. Each picture, however, records action and each pair is balanced to give white, while four are necessary for complete color rendering."

"The camera is equipped with a disk containing four sections, each section covering the lens during exposure for one individual picture area. The disk is covered with transparent colored gelatines, so that the pictures taken record first the reds, then the greens, then the yellows, then the violets. Expressed in other words, each picture is a complete record of the scene being photographed minus some particular color constituent. The reds are minus the green-blues, the greens minus the reds, and so on. Having obtained the negative by this means, it is only necessary to make a positive in the usual manner. This strip then has all of the color values that were present in the negative."

"If we take the picture that was made through the red gelatine, it will in the positive or projecting strip be clear in those portions recording the reds, and the succeeding picture will be clear in those places where green is present. The Prizma projecting films are therefore dyed. The pictures are of the customary black and white nature, with the dye applied over the surface of the emulsion. Having produced the film colored this way, it is only necessary to run the film in any projector, and the colors will blend. Each little spot will collect its own colors and in the eyes of the beholder nature is represented."

HIGHER CITIZENSHIP
SOUGHT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a recent meeting, the Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State, made an appeal for a higher conception of citizenship at the conclusion of the war. A new spirit of self-sacrifice among the rich and the poor had manifested itself, and the Canadian people had been aroused out

AMUSEMENTS

Tremont Temple

Today at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Popular prices: 25c, 35c and 50c
A WONDER OF THE AGE

Tomorrow 1200 Boy Scouts Will March to See

OUR NAVY

In nature's garb produced by

PRIZMA COLOR

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13, AT 2:30

LOUISE HOMER

Famous Contralto
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Russian Pianist

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 20, AT 2:30
FAMOUS VIOLINIST

YSAYE
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 11, AT 3

DAI BUELL

Piano Recital
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

of its sluggishness and materialism. Speaking of the way Canada had faced its financial obligations, Mr. Burrell pointed out that in 1914 Canada was receiving loans to the amount of \$400,000,000 from Great Britain to exploit her industries. When the war started the loans were cut off and Canada had to borrow elsewhere. The present position was that Canada had loaned to its own Government \$750,000,000 and she was shouldering a burden of \$1,000,000 per day for war purposes. The speaker also contended that it was the duty of every citizen to see that no man should be allowed to make profits out of other people's misfortunes.

UNITED STATES
GUARD HALTED

Secretary Baker Suspends Order
for Its Organization, Owing to
"Changed Conditions"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further organization of the United States Guard has been suspended, Secretary Baker announces and the special protective duty for which the guard was authorized will be done by army troops supplemented by the 1800 federal guardsmen, to which number enrollment is now limited.

Originally it was planned to make the guard a special federal police force of about 25,000 officers and men for service largely in the communities in which they were enlisted in enforcing enemy alien proclamations and other such work.

"Changed conditions" is the only reason given in the order for the new plan.

Officials explained that the effect of the order is to limit the guard to 12 companies, the majority of the men for which have already been enrolled. A few more enlisted men are needed and will be accepted at regular recruiting offices, but no more officers will be commissioned.

The cost of the force originally planned would have been \$50,000 a day to the Government. This expense will be greatly reduced by use of the 1800 men supplemented by various state guards, constabulary and, where necessary, by detachments of troops whose departure for France is not imminent.

The change is made "for the present," indicating that later it may be necessary to form additional companies or battalions.

ENOUGH LABOR, SAYS
SECRETARY WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"There is an ample supply of labor both for the army and for industry; the problem is one of proper adjustment," said Secretary Wilson in discussing plans of the Department of Labor for mobilizing workers. He estimated that in the first year of the war the army would take only about 3 per cent of the country's workers, less than the number unemployed under normal conditions.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is no question of the immediate resignation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the leadership of the French-Canadian Party in the House of Commons. He himself is strongly in favor of the Hon. Mackenzie King assuming the position of leader of His Majesty's Opposition, but he is willing to remain at the head of the party until the moment is ripe for a change. Sir Wilfrid is back in his office again.

W. EDMONTON ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alberta—According to the Edmonton Bulletin, the property of the Hon. Frank Oliver, every poll in the huge constituency of West Edmonton has now been heard from, the result being a victory for Mr. Oliver over his Unionist opponent, Brigadier-General Griesbach, by 111 votes. However, as already stated, it is fully expected that the soldiers' vote will give the General a majority of about a couple of thousand.

SCHOOLS TO TEACH
SHIPBUILDING ART

New York Department of Education
to Provide Night
Courses for Training Men in
Federal Emergency Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order that the material for the bridge of ships which must be maintained across the Atlantic between the American armies and their base may be produced as quickly as possible, every effort is being made to aid the Federal Government in giving its shipbuilders the men needed, houses for them to live in, means of transportation to and from yards, and adequate protection against the plotting of enemies.

The State of New York, through its Department of Education, is about to open schools for training shipbuilders. Instruction in these schools will be free, and the course will be brief. At first only workers who have some knowledge of their trades will be admitted, but eventually it is proposed to receive unskilled workers for training. Workers who are able to qualify are certain of employment at good wages. Shipbuilders will be exempt from the draft.

The Merchants Association is asking all of its members and the business men of the city in general to cooperate in every way to assist the shipbuilders in their task. About 6000 men are now employed in the three shipbuilding yards on Staten Island. A great majority of these were not employed in shipyards before the war. Twice that number will be required within six months, and even more will be needed later.

The first school is to be opened on Jan. 7, in the Port Richmond school building, the use of which has been given by the city. Port Richmond is on Staten Island. The session will begin at 7:30 p. m. and continue about two hours. For the enrollment of pupils the State Education Department has opened headquarters on the seventh floor at 49 Lafayette Street.

Courses will be given for riveters, molders and shipfitters. The course for riveters and caulkers, which is to be open to riveters, holders-on, chipper and caulkers, but it is not necessary that riveters, for instance, should be experienced in shipbuilding. The course aims to enable the students to become skilled workers. Special problems will be discussed, samples of good and poor work will be shown, and the students will be made familiar with the tools used by riveters and with blueprints. The course will consist of 10 two-hour lessons, occupying two nights a week for five weeks.

The course for shipfitters is planned for apprentices and beginners. Only men who are experienced in this line of work are eligible for admission, excepting that a yard superintendent may recommend men from other branches of work. The course will be in charge of an expert molders, and will consist of 22 one-hour lessons, which will be given two nights a week. In addition to the general course, instruction of an advanced nature will be given in a supplementary course.

The course for shipfitters is open to shipfitters, apprentices and helpers only. It will consist of 20 lessons two nights a week for 10 weeks. It is arranged in a series of short steps in the same order as are usually given to beginners in yards.

In addition, a supplementary course in blue-print reading, layout work and constructional requirements will be given.

It is the purpose of the Department of Education later to open night schools, probably in Manhattan and Brooklyn, equipped to handle larger classes than can be instructed at Port Richmond, although no qualified applicant will be turned away. Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx are important districts in supplying labor to the large repair yards of Brooklyn, the yards of the Bronx, and even to Staten Island, and the plants in the New Jersey section of the harbor.

HANAN

HANAN History is still in the making, every day. A history of new friends made and old friends loyal. A gratifying history of business success, growing from a sense of service and good faith. Ten cities have Hanan stores, and many others have agencies.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

HEAVY BUSINESS FOR NEW HAVEN

Road's Gross Earnings for 1917 Exceed Those of Any Previous Year, but Net for the Period Substantially Less

The year 1917 goes on record as one in which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad handled its biggest volume of business, but at a steadily diminishing profit. This tendency became especially accentuated in the last half of the year, due both to increased costs of fuel, labor and materials and to traffic congestion.

If gross earnings for December last only broke even with those of December, 1916, total earnings for 1917 would exceed \$85,000,000, which is \$1,183,000, or more than 6 per cent, larger than the total for 1916.

Net earnings, however, present a different picture. Net after taxes for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 was \$1,665,251 less, or nearly 8 per cent under the corresponding period of 1916. The increase in operating expenses and taxes for 11 months is thus more than \$6,848,000.

New Haven's surplus after charges for the 11 months' period was only \$2,521,168, compared with \$4,649,927 for the corresponding period of 1916, a decrease of more than 46 per cent. In November there resulted an actual deficit of \$132,778 after all deductions, the first shown by the New Haven for a long time.

For the most part this deficit in November resulted from the shrinkage in net earnings as the result of the rise in operating expenses, although it is also true that interest charges were \$156,000 larger than in November 1916, due to the inclusion of more items in that month.

Assuming that nothing were added to surplus in December, the balance available for the stock for the year ended Dec. 31 would be approximately \$1,600,000 less than the balance available for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. But the probabilities are that New Haven will show a surplus after charges for the final month of the year, so that the balance for the stock may be nearer \$1.75.

In the current year New Haven will be helped by the declaration of a 2 per cent dividend on Ontario & Western stock, of which it owns \$29,160,000. This dividend is payable Jan. 14, and means \$583,200 additional revenue. The 2 per cent dividend just declared on Rutland preferred stock, of which the New Haven holds \$2,352,050, means \$47,041 additional revenue to New Haven. This is payable Jan. 23.

The new year has opened with traffic congestion on the New Haven in process of being relieved and freight-car movement being speeded up. The recent cold weather badly handicapped operations, but the milder temperatures since then helped the situation.

Coal for New England is coming in in increasing quantity over the New Haven, but so far as the road's own coal position is concerned, there has not been much relief. It is still getting 50 per cent less than its daily requirements, and is drawing steadily upon its reserves. Unless it obtains coal in greater quantities, its surplus stocks will be exhausted about the middle of February.

TEXAS COMPANY EARNINGS SHOWING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Texas Company reports as follows for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1917:

Gross earnings... \$30,848,982
Net earnings... 16,360,522
Dep and sinking fund reserve... 678,271
Provision for taxes... 4,142,127
Surplus... 11,539,224
Dividends paid... 1,387,500
Balance... 10,151,724
Surplus June 30, 1917... 40,270,189
Profit and loss surplus... 50,421,913
Includes \$1,113,694 earnings of Producers' Oil Company, of which \$2,389,862 was earned prior to March 1, 1917.
*Equal to \$20.75 a share earned in five months.

PULLMAN COMPANY AFFAIRS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Pullman Company management expects the Government will assume control of sleeping car service with the same guarantee it gave the railroads which is regarded as highly satisfactory to Pullman stockholders. The manufacturing departments of the Pullman Company have a much larger volume of orders than a year ago, and the margin of profit on them is more than double.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding day last year as follows:

Exchanges... \$44,277,117 \$51,296,263
Balances... \$439,449 \$434,143
The United States treasury shows a credit balance at the Boston clearing house today of \$27,423.

RAILWAY EXTENSION WORK

DETROIT, Mich.—Work on the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad line into Detroit, involving \$25,000,000, will not be interfered with by government control of railroads.

STOCK DIVIDENDS OF THE LAST YEAR

Supreme Court Decision Will Make Income Tax Collections About \$100,000,000 Less

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court that stock dividends may not be considered as income will relieve from income taxes almost \$100,000,000 which before the ruling was made, was being counted as income. A survey of stock dividends in 1917 shows that 30 corporations distributed stock with par value of \$99,317,117, and it had been the purpose of the income tax collectors to assess the recipients as though the par value were equivalent to cash.

The companies which disbursed stock dividends in 1917, with the rate and the par value of the dividends, are named in the accompanying table:

Company	Rate	Par Value	Value
Acceptance Corp.	10%	\$300,000	\$300,000
Am Gas & Elec.	10%	3,941,550	3,941,550
Am Light & Tr.	10%	1,861,200	1,861,200
Am Mfg.	10%	8,000,000	8,000,000
Am Radiator.	10%	12,275,400	12,275,400
Beth Steel.	10%	14,862,000	14,862,000
Burns Bros.	10%	5,500,000	5,500,000
Bush Terminal.	10%	5,384,453	5,384,453
C. & S. A. Tel.	10%	10,000,000	10,000,000
Cities Service.	10%	23,350,546	23,350,546
Cleve. Cliffs Ir.	10%	9,857,400	9,857,400
Consol. Coal.	10%	35,116,200	35,116,200
Cont. Can.	10%	10,000,000	10,000,000
General Chem.	10%	15,132,900	15,132,900
General Elec.	10%	10,508,100	10,508,100
Germans Bank.	10%	200,000	200,000
Graham Chem.	10%	13,912,000	13,912,000
Kellogg Switch.	10%	4,000,000	4,000,000
United West Util.	10%	9,535,700	9,535,700
Ohio Cities Gas.	10%	9,831,825	9,831,825
Oil Leather.	10%	600,200	600,200
Pitts. P. Glass.	10%	24,673,390	24,673,390
Proctor & Gam.	10%	14,037,384	14,037,384
Stand. Milling.	10%	4,132,900	4,132,900
S. O. of Cal.	10%	74,529,983	74,529,983
So. Penn. Oil.	10%	12,500,000	12,500,000
Tidewater Oil.	10%	30,000,000	30,000,000
Union Carbide.	10%	1,516,981	1,516,981
West Air Brake.	10%	20,000,000	20,000,000
Wheel St. & L.	10%	7,500,000	7,500,000
Totals		\$99,317,117	\$99,317,117

*Common. †Preferred. ‡Class B.

Probably the largest beneficiary of the Supreme Court's decision is Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. No one except Mr. Schwab knows exactly how much of his company's stock he owned before the capital increase was voted last year, but he was credited with about half of it, or \$7,500,000. The stock dividend of 200 per cent gave him \$15,000,000 more, and under the income tax law as originally constructed he would have paid as though the dividend had been \$15,000,000 cash. The dividend would have been subjected, under a strict application of the new income tax law, to the surtaxes all the way up to 50 per cent, as well as the rates under the old statute.

John D. Rockefeller was another who stood in line to pay a big tax on the stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent declared by the Standard Oil Company of California.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Company	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	60	63
Amoskeag, pfd.	75	77
Arlington Mills	107 1/2	110
Bates	270	270
Border City	98	98
Brookside Mills	150	150
Charlton Mills	115	115
Columbus Mfg. Co.	107	107
Dartmouth Mfg.	206	215
Dwight	1050	1050
Everett	118	118
Farr Alpaca	165	165
Print Mills	150	150
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	92 1/2	92 1/2
Hamilton Woolen	95	95
King Philip Mills	160	160
Lancaster Mfg.	85	85
Lanett Cotton Mills	155	155
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	115	115
Lincoln	96	96
Lyman Mills	120	120
Manoos Mills	124	124
Mass. Cotton Mills	132 1/2	132 1/2
Mass. Mills in Ga.	92	92
Merrimack	55	55
Nashua	98	100 1/2
Nashua Mfg. Co.	750	750
Naumkeag	162 1/2	162 1/2
Nonquitt	110	115
Pacific	129	129
Pepperell	187 1/2	187 1/2
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	240	260
Salmon Falls	60	60
Sharp Mfg.	77 1/2	80
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	100	104
Tremont & Suffolk	135	135
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	200	200
Wamutta Mills	108 1/2	108 1/2
West Point Mfg. Co.	195	195

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue	190
American Mfg. Co.	120
Chapman Valve pfd.	100
Draper Corp.	102
Greenfield Tap & Dye	114
Haywood Bros. & W. pfd.	93
Plymouth Cordage	185
Saco-Lowell Shops	142 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

GRAIN MOVEMENT TO BE EXPEDITED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—As a result of the efforts of secretaries of seven State grainmen's associations who have just concluded a two days' secret session here, 17,000 cars will be released by Director-General of Railways McAdoo to territory west of the Mississippi River to take out grain which is wasting because of excess moisture.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, was unwilling to discuss the action further than to make the foregoing statement; 75 per cent of the grain in Kansas must be moved before April 1, he adds.

KRESGE SALES GAIN

S. S. Kresge Company reports sales for the month of December of \$4,335,939, an increase of 13 per cent over the similar period last year.

REAL ESTATE

At the annual meeting of the members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, held in their rooms at 8 Congress Street, the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Directors, Amory Eliot, Mark Temple Dowling, William J. McDonald, Frank H. Purlington, Charles E. Wyanski, Herbert F. Winslow, William Pease O'Brien, Francis R. Bangs, Frank Ross, Reginald Boardman, Murray Forbes, Henry E. Russell, Renton Whidden, Nathan Matthews, and A. Franklin Goodwin.

For treasurer, Prescott Bigelow, Jr. For clerk, Louis W. Parent. The only changes made appear in the names of Messrs. O'Brien, Ross and Forbes, who take the places of John W. Dunlop, Frederick L. McGowan and Richard M. Saltonstall. The new board of directors will elect a president and vice president at their next regular meeting.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Rachael Bornstein, et al trustees, have sold two five story brick houses at 34 Charter Street, North End, to Sadie F. Abrams. These improvements occupy 2339 square feet of land valued at \$14,200, and the total assessment is \$25,000.

Isaac Bornstein et al trustees, also sold to Miriam V. Cohen the four story brick house and 1307 square feet of land at 291 Causeway Street, taxed on a valuation of \$9200, of which \$5900 is land value.

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a 3 1/2-story brick, also two frame buildings at 58 and 60 Warren Street, South End. This estate is assessed for \$21,800 in the name of William L. Burbank estate and the 2460 square feet of land carries \$18,100 of the amount. William H. Dunbar et al, trustees, are the new owners.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTIONS

William J. Stober has disposed of his holdings at 332 Chestnut Hill, Brighton, consisting of a large frame dwelling and two frame garages, together with 34,776 square feet of land, known as the old Baldwin property. The total assessment is \$30,400 which includes \$20,900 valuation on the land. The buyer is Joseph F. O'Connell.

The Allston Realty Associates, Inc., have sold to Harry J. Ward, who resells to Annie E. Ward, a frame residence property on Haskell Street near Coolidge Road, assessed on \$5600. Of this amount \$900 applies on 4344 square feet of land.

Another frame residence and 3440 square feet of land adjoining the above property, was sold by the Allston Realty Associates, Inc., to William J. Muldoon et al. This parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$5400 including \$700 on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

School St. 19-21, Ward 5; Martha C. Codman, Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore; brick store and offices.

C St. 315, Ward 9; Perry, Buxton, Doane Co.; Geo. T. Shepard; brick mfg. Co. Tappan St. 14, Ward 33; Jno. M. Dwyer; alter garage.

Falmouth St. 107, Ward 7; Christian Science Publishing Society, Ellis & Hauck; alter publishing buildings.

PACIFIC COAST TRAFFIC HEAVY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Passenger traffic on the Pacific Coast for 1917 is equal to if not a little ahead of the record mark of 1915, the exposition year, according to Charles B. Fee, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company, who has just returned from a general tour.

"This condition," said Mr. Fee, "is due to the industrial activity brought about by the war, the troops that were moved on regular trains, and the friends and members of the families of the soldiers and sailors."

"Indications are that there will be the usual influx of the winter tourists to California, and particularly from Canada, during the coming winter."

SHIPPING NEWS

Fish prices continue high at the South Boston mart today. One vessel reached the pier in time to sell at the early auction of fish, the schooner Avalon, with 11,900 pounds fresh fish.

Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock, \$11, steak cod \$16@20, market cod, \$11@15, and pollock \$12.

Gill netters landed 18,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly codfish, at Gloucester today. The only other arrival reported was the schooner Margaret with 1200 bbls herring from Bay of Islands, N. F.

PRODUCTION OF SPELTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of spelter from domestic ore in 1917 is estimated at 574,994 short tons, worth about \$102,350,000, and from foreign ore 92,557 tons, a total of 667,551 tons, valued at \$118,860,000, compared with a total of 667,456 tons in 1916—663,561 tons domestic—worth in all \$178,878,000.

CORN CROP IS A RECORD BREAKER

In Size and Value No Yield Ever Equaled It—80 to 85 Per Cent Consumed on Farms

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The corn crop of 1917, according to an official estimate is 3,159,494,000 bushels, valued at \$4,000,000,000. In size and value no other crop ever approximated it. About 80 per cent, or 85 per cent will be consumed on farms, and much will come to market later in more condensed forms. About 15 per cent or 20 per cent is marketed for commercial and export use. Following is an official estimate of the use of crop in other years, based on an average production of 2,700,000,000 bushels:

Used on Farms	Bushels	Value
Draft animals	728,000,000	\$24,000,000
Swine	724,000,000	\$24,000,000
Beef cattle	254,000,000	\$254,000,000
Dairy cattle	231,000,000	\$231,000,000
Poultry	97,000,000	\$97,000,000
Sheep	60,000,000	\$60,000,000
Food	2,000,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
Seed	50,000,000	\$50,000,000

For milling 245,000,000 bushels, starch 40,000,000, liquor 35,000,000, feed for town animals 120,000,000, exports 45,000,000.

The consumption of wheat is decreasing at the rate of 125,000,000 bushels for the year. Corn makes up a large part of the substitution. The use of corn products also is steadily increasing. Exports during the past year have exceeded former periods, Great Britain being the largest purchaser, and the expectation is that with France and Italy it will take an increased amount in the coming year. Although hogs in the country are supposed to total 5,000,000 less than a year ago, a large amount of the present corn crop will be fed to pork and beef animals, that being the surest way to utilize the soft grain.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S SIX MONTHS' REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The General Electric Company's condensed profit and loss account for the six months ended June 30, 1917, shows:

Sales billed	\$99,596,769
Cost of sales	\$82,290,411
Net	17,375,854
Interest and discount, royalties	2,886,442
Total	20,262,296
Interest debentures and notes	285,822
Balance	19,776,474
Dividends	5,075,411
Surplus	14,701,063
Surplus (Dec. 31, 1916)	34,160,763
Profit and loss surplus	48,861,816

*Equal to \$19.48 a share.

CANADIAN MEAT BUYING FOR ALLIES

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Food Controller for western provinces announces that allied buyers at Washington have again begun to purchase from Canadian packing houses. This means that \$50,000,000 already available for purchasing bacon for the Allies will be immediately expended. The congestion in Canadian packing houses will be removed soon, because necessary cargo space has been secured for shipping.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Month	1917	1916
November	\$998,423	\$837,283
Operating revenue	252,708	139,979
Net income	15,691	716,272
Pass. carried (rev.)	19,875,113	16,947,138

Month	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$5,387,330	\$4,447,432
Operating expense	1,452,231	1,060,982
Net income	292,481	340,416
Passenger revenue	1,074,982	855,111

Month	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$1,841,676	\$1,426,930
Operating expense	530,990	468,952
Net income	389,610	335,260
From Jan.	\$15,806,488	\$12,351,481
Operating revenue	4,719,893	3,397,915
Operating expense	3,404,669	1,861,862

Month	1917	1916
Gross revenue	\$1,280,989	\$1,074,261
Operating expense	454,514	418,768
Net income	111,475	111,475
Gross revenue	\$12,630,253	\$10,285,446
Operating expense	4,180,651	3,692,105

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Month	1917	1916
Operating revenue	\$4,450,450	\$3,948,968
Net after taxes	\$89,899	\$20,985

ANN ARBOR

Month	1917	1916
4th week December	73,477	71,583
Month	234,162	13,489
Year	3,080,709	273,588

WESTERN MARYLAND

Month	1917	1916
4th week December	343,498	49,988
Year	12,443,734	1,475,753

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Stock	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	93 1/2	94 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	96	99
Illinois Pipe	185	186
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100
Midwest	108	110
Ohio Oil	345	350
Pierce Oil Corporation	10	10 1/2
Standard Oil (Cal)	228	232
Standard Oil (Ind)	445	450
Standard Oil (Ky)	200	205
Standard Oil (N.Y.)	268	270
Union Tank Line	85	88

PLAN NEW TRACTION STATION

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

A. A. Ballantine of Boston, who has been nominated by the President as solicitor of the Treasury Department, is a Harvard (1904) graduate, and a lawyer trained in the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. His rank both in college and in the law school was high and he was versatile as well as thorough. Specializing, after he began to practice law, in the technique and theory of the new forms of federal taxation that Congress was beginning to enact, he the more rapidly rose to a position of importance, and, when the war opened, he went to Washington to aid the officials in shaping the statutes and departmental rulings that were made necessary by the conflict. The outcome has been his formal retention by the Government.

Spencer C. Haven, the new attorney-general of Wisconsin, is a native of Iowa, and graduate of the state college at Ames, Ia. Then, as a teacher, he lived for several years in Ames, Wis., saving money with which to support himself while studying law at the University of Wisconsin. While this preparation for a professional career was under way, Mr. Haven worked in the state library. After being admitted to the bar he settled in Hudson, Wis., and there has become an influential person and a sought-after adviser on legal matters.

Professor Ernest Carroll Moore, who has just been inaugurated president of the normal school at Los Angeles, Cal., by this act comes formally into control of the most important training school for teachers and experimenters in pedagogy in the southwest of the United States. The size, equipment and formulated program of the school make it one of the most significant educational institutions of the nation, and its new head comes to it with unusual preparation for his high office. He was professor of education in Yale from 1910 to 1913, and of the faculty of education at Harvard University from 1913 to 1917, when he was called back to Los Angeles, where he had previously been principal of the public schools from 1906 to 1910. Though an Ohioan by birth and education, and for a season a fellow in education at the University of Chicago, his career as an educator really has been that of a Californian, and dates back to 1897, when he began as an instructor in philosophy at the University of California. Soon he was teaching the theory and history of education, as a supplementary function, and from 1902 to 1906 he was an assistant professor in this department. Then Los Angeles called him to be principal of her schools and he had much to do in laying the foundations of what is now conceded to be one of the best urban school systems in the land. President Moore has had a wide social experience in settlement work, as a member of the California State Board of Charities and Corrections and as a director of many altruistic societies. He has written much for the best educational journals of the country, and has served on many of the most important "surveys" of state and city school systems.

James Henry Thomas, M. P., who has been Labor member for Derby since 1910, is one of the most prominent men in the labor world. As organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, his position is an influential one. He is a staunch supporter of the allied cause, and has thrown all his energy into the work of carrying on the war to the end. His influence was recently successful in bringing about negotiations which averted serious trouble on the railways. Mr. Thomas began work as an errand boy when nine years old, later he became an engine cleaner, and rose to be a fireman and then engine driver on the Great Western Railway. He was made a town councillor of Swindon, and became president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in 1910.

Crawford Vaughan, who is in the United States talking about the attitude of Australia toward the war, and aiding in building opinion favorable to the war in the ranks of American labor, is a native of Adelaide, S. Aus. Educated in the state schools and in Prince Alfred College, he turned his interest toward problems of economics and politics and became a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. This was in 1905. Four years later he became the "whip" of the Labor Party, and later its titular leader. In 1915 he was Premier of the State, and also its Treasurer and Commissioner of Education. For two years prior to his selection as Premier he served as treasurer and commissioner of the crown lands of the State.

George H. Wrenn, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, and a prominent leader of organized labor in New England, has been added to the National Council of Defense, on nomination by Mr. Gompers. His selection is no doubt due to the realization by Washington officials that, in the original composition of this council, labor had too little formal recognition. Mr. Wrenn resides in Springfield, Mass.

DETAILS OF THE REVOLT IN MOSCOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It must not be thought, says the special correspondent of Le Journal in describing the Leninist disturbances in Moscow, that they were the result of those which had taken place in Petrograd. It was, on the contrary, intended that Lenin's plan for putting himself in power should be carried out in both towns at the same time. This, in fact, was what happened, only the rising in Moscow was more dreadful than that of Petrograd on account of the almost in-

describable degree of ferocity displayed in it. The interloping population, who had been armed by the military revolutionary committee, quickly got out of hand, and, together with the worst elements of the army and the red guard, they burst into houses, sackings, and in some cases assassinating those people who attempted to defend their property. They forced open the warehouses where liquor was stored, with the result that the town found itself in the hands of frantic men, and those of the inhabitants who ventured out at night, during the first two or three days of the rising, were robbed and in some cases assaulted.

The Leninist president of the local Soviet, Naguin, was so impressed by the shocking scenes he witnessed and was unable to prevent, that he wished to put an end to the hostilities, which were making an unfavorable impression on the working classes who had remained neutral. Indeed, he concluded an armistice of 24 hours duration with Colonel Riadzel, the commandant, but it was not kept by the Bolsheviks, who, having installed such artillery as they had on the heights of Vorobiev, suddenly opened fire. This was the beginning of a terrible bombardment which lasted for several days and nights. The defenders of Moscow, faithful to the old provisional government, who were entrenched in the Kremlin, replied to it as well as they could, but without succeeding in reducing it at all. It appeared as if the revolting forces, who fired furiously, wished to destroy Moscow, and at first they really seemed to aim at the Kremlin, the Duma and other prominent objects, but they were poor marksmen and rarely hit their targets. After a time they fired at random. No detailed and complete account of the terrible struggle which went on at Moscow can be given, the writer declares, because each group acted separately and without any method, but they fired furiously and as if they wished to destroy, and it was only when they were exhausted that the Leninists who had organized them were able to quiet them and induce them to lay down their arms.

This was on Nov. 15. Colonel Riadzel, with 7000 followers, had held the Bolsheviks, who numbered over 20,000, at bay for eight days. He could have resisted longer, but he accepted the terms of Lenin's agents for the sake of the terrified population, who were in great straits for food, and in order to save the precious things which remained and which were threatened by the destructive folly of the revolutionaries. Many houses were entirely destroyed by the shells and many others damaged, many people suffered, and a number of fires destroyed much valuable property.

Moscow, said the writer, was now a sad sight. Treasures of architecture, in the shape of a number of cathedrals and churches, had been overthrown. The upper part of most of the houses in the Tverskaya had been carried away. Parts of the Miasnitskaya, a boulevard had suffered heavily, and some of the hotels had been riddled with projectiles. A number of houses in the streets in which the shells fell had been plundered. Whole quarters had had their windows broken. Art treasures had been plundered both in the churches and in the Kremlin, where the collections from the Hermitage at Petrograd had been deposited. The fate of these works of art was uncertain, says the writer, who adds that it was terrible to think that unique works of art might have disappeared. The number of persons who had suffered was not known with certainty, but it was thought that it ran into thousands. This terrible reckoning had not, the writer asserts, alarmed Lenin, who, on the contrary, openly congratulated himself on Moscow, a victory which in his own words, showed clearly the unity and the wish of the proletariat.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:
The following officers, ordnance reserve corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed without delay to this city: Maj. Myron S. Falk, Julian L. Coolidge, Robert A. Bruce; Capt. Robert K. Root, Edward M. Kerwin, Arthur W. Ewell, Andrew H. Allen, Thomas M. Chance, John L. Crosthwaite Jr., Royce E. Wright; First Lieut. Samuel S. Scott, Herbert A. Estabrook, Edward E. Reddersen, James H. Wallace, Seeley S. Parsons, James M. Webster, John H. Hargreaves; Second Lieut. Olin V. Chamberlain, Donald Cooksey, George B. Filbert, Walter F. Graham, Robert W. Weeks.

The assignment to active duty of the following second lieutenants, infantry reserve corps, at Plattsburg barracks is announced. They will proceed to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.: Frederick M. Atwood, Donald G. Babbitt, John T. Brandt, Jean C. Campopiano, Kenneth C. Johnson, Paul D. Jones, Thomas F. Joice, James F. Loughlin, Harold P. Willett, Roland H. Peacock, Louis R. Perkins, John R. Pratt, Howard R. Randall, Raymond G. Flynn, Forbes Rickard Jr., Richard T. Schlosberg, Malcolm C. Sherman, Arthur W. Sullivan.

DRAFTED MEN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Drafted men are reporting for duty more rapidly than was expected, is the report of military officers, and by the beginning of next week, it is expected that the full quota will be soldiers of the King. There is very little complaining heard of the enforced military service, and it is felt that the men will soon become reconciled to and like the military life. The staff of the local depot battalion is at present only at half strength and vacancies will be filled entirely by returned officers.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Where Talking Helps

PITTSBURGH POST.—There is another side to the high cost of living—one that has been little considered, but that forms an important factor in the control of prices. That is your own indifference, Mr. Consumer. When we enter a store to purchase small necessities how many of us take the trouble to inquire closely into the matter of price, and if too high, halt the proceedings and call the deal off? If an order of groceries is delivered to us and we find that we have been overcharged, how many of us take the trouble to report the matter to the food controlling authorities? If we learn that the price of some commodity we are in the habit of using has risen to unreasonable height, how many of us refrain from using it? In making small purchases how many of us neglect to ask the price at all, or even to look at our change to learn just how much we have paid? The loss in an incident of this kind due to our own indifference is only a few cents, and who wants to quibble over trifles? The answer is that considering these very trifles is the most important thing that the government food administrators have to do, and is their chief means of keeping the prices of necessities within their limitations. If we fail to do our share of trimming and penny counting, we are withholding cooperation that we owe to the authorities. If you don't want to bother with these petty details on your own account, do it as a public duty. Take the time to fill out a slip and report extortions. If you do not, but tamely submit to the exaction of a penny here and a penny there, how can the dealer be blamed for picking up easy money? Do your little bit, and the Administration, the army and the navy can be trusted to do the big things.

Business of the United States
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—We do not wish to be misunderstood. The Government is making progress, but it is making it too slowly. That is to say, it might be accomplishing much more. Congress knows this, and this is why the investigations have been ordered. No one wishes to tear down. All wish to build up. How can it be done? One way to do it is to cast aside all partisanship and summon to Washington the men best fitted by their actual experience for the duties assigned to them. Never mind the political affiliations of a man. That is—or should be—nothing. This is the nation's war, not the war of a political party. There are too many lawyers, too many college professors trying to run things. They have seriously hampered the manufacture of rifles, artillery and machine guns. More shakings of the Shipping Board amount to nothing. Put shipbuilding organization in the hands of experts. Put everything appertaining to munitions in the hands of a secretary of munitions. Put real organizers in charge wherever organization has fallen down, and give these organizers the order to cut the red tape and push ahead. Red tape and speed do not go together. Get rid of the red tape and speed up! We hope that Congress will take this view of the matter as the result of its investigations.

Work
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote an apology for idlers. It was an ingenious essay calculated to cause even the most industrious to turn a wayward glance to the pleasant fields of dalliance. In those easy times it didn't matter very much one way or the other, as far as the destiny of the world was concerned, whether you worked or loafed. It was after all a purely private affair, and if Stevenson made any converts they had only their own consciences to answer. The war has changed all that. Idling or shirking is no longer a private affair. Any advocacy of indolence at the present time would partake of sedition. We have material resources entirely adequate for our war needs, and we have sufficient credit to finance any operation for converting those resources into munitions and supplies, not to mention making provision for adequate transportation facilities. Yet our railroads are congested and we are short on guns and uniforms. Why? Because, aside from blunders in administration, these things are all dependent on work. We are in a position somewhat analogous to the man with his pockets full of gold on a desert island. The power of our country does not lie in our financial credit or in our material resources, it lies in our ability to make them effective.

ILLEGAL SALES OF UNIFORMS ALLEGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alleged sales of army uniforms to private dealers by manufacturers who have contracts with the United States Government are being investigated by District Attorney Swann, who believes that any civilian can buy a uniform from such dealers with but very little trouble.

In a letter to Attorney-General Gregory, Mr. Swann said that recently many crimes had been committed in this country by offenders wearing military uniforms, and he was led to believe that they were not in the government service. He thinks these uniforms were purchased at greatly reduced rates from merchants who obtained them from a certain manufacturer and from peddlers. Mr. Swann asked for information and aid.

It is pointed out that uniforms rejected by the Government are left on the hands of the manufacturers. The Government owns the cloth, but it is believed some manufacturers might be selling the seconds to reimburse their losses.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
HALIFAX, N. S.—The Chronicle of this city estimates the value produced by the industries of the province during the year 1917 to have been just under \$150,000,000. The principal items were, manufactures, ships and freights \$47,750,000; farm products, \$36,000,000; coal, \$23,600,000 and iron and steel products, \$20,000,000.

NEWS PRINT PRODUCTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
QUEBEC, Can.—The firm of Price Brothers Company, Ltd., has been compelled to close down their pulp mill, owing to shortage of cars. In announcing this step, the firm says that other firms are also affected, and that if something radical is not accomplished very soon, there will be a considerable shortage in news print production.

TO HEAR RATE PROTEST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Hon. N. W. Rowell, acting Premier, has telegraphed to the Premier of Manitoba to the effect that the increased freight and passenger rates would not be put into effect until the protests of the Government, western grain men and live stock men had been heard. The hearing will take place before the Canadian Railway Commission in Ottawa on Jan. 10.

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LIBERAL CONFERENCE'S CHOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—William Proudfoot, K. C. M. P. for Center Huron, is the unanimous choice of the Liberal conference held in this city to succeed, temporarily, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, who recently entered the Unionist Government as leader of the party, and a provincial convention will be called during the coming session for the purpose of appointing a permanent leader. In connection with the vacant leadership the names of Mr. Proudfoot, Hartley Dewart, K. C., and C. M. Bowman are mentioned.

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If your dealer cannot supply our

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MILINERS, only those accustomed to finest work. More shakings of the Shipping Board amount to nothing. Put shipbuilding organization in the hands of experts. Put everything appertaining to munitions in the hands of a secretary of munitions. Put real organizers in charge wherever organization has fallen down, and give these organizers the order to cut the red tape and push ahead. Red tape and speed do not go together. Get rid of the red tape and speed up! We hope that Congress will take this view of the matter as the result of its investigations.

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MINERS AGREE TO WORK ON SUNDAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
FT. SMITH, Ark.—Miners of Sebastian County, the center of the Arkansas coal fields, have agreed to operate mines on Sunday to supply fuel urgently needed over the State. This was not requested by the State Fuel Administration, but members of it have endorsed the action of the men. The fuel situation over the State has greatly improved within the last month, due partly to the increased production of coal and partly to the increased use of wood by domestic consumers. Saw mills are finding a ready market for slabs and other waste products.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION FOR
WOMEN AFTER WAR

President Neilson of Smith College Believes Larger Institutions Must Continue Same Cultural Training as Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Women's education in the United States in the period of rehabilitation after the war, according to the views of William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, will remain essentially the same, at least as far as the more important institutions are concerned, as it was before the war. The difference, as he explains it, will be rather in women's opportunities to make use of their training than in the training itself. A place like Smith College, he declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him here, must stand simply for the highest intellectual interests and for the most advanced movements of thought. In doing that, and in fitting its students to cope with the larger problems they will have to face when taking the lead in social life or when becoming influential in professional and business life, it serves its main purpose.

This conception of a woman's college implies, as he noted his opinion, that those directing the various departments of study shall progress with the thinking of the times and that they shall recognize the new fields of activity opening to women every day; but it does not imply that they shall make their courses of study vocational or that they shall teach the students how to make a living at particular callings.

"By the time the war is over," said President Neilson, "the demands previously made on the woman's college have got to be revised, both in the light of what women have done during the war and in the light of the position which women will occupy after the war. On the one hand, public opinion of what women can do will be modified by what they have done. People, that is to say, will be more open-minded to the demands of women for changes in the professions and in business. Then again, these demands will be much more varied than before the war."

"The problem, therefore, for those in charge of the colleges will be to consider what training should be given to the women, in order that they may make the most of the new opportunities. I do not think that at the present stage it is possible to point out specific changes in college curricula, though probably changes will be made. This is true of the men's colleges as well as of the women's; but it is true to a greater degree of the women's colleges, because the world is revising its idea as to what women can and may do."

"I do not believe this is going to lead the type of college represented by Smith into becoming a vocational institution. This type of college will probably continue to make general cultivation its aim, but it will have to modify its conception of the nature of that cultivation to suit a changing social order."

While taking an interest in the program of education that must be taken up in the United States after the war, Mr. Neilson is found attending closely to the issues that arise while the conflict is still being waged. When he delivered the commencement address at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., last June, he noted a sentiment which he has expressed in a variety of terms since. He said to the Radcliffe women:

"There is perhaps nothing which we value so highly in this country as personal liberty, nothing of which we are so proud, and so justly proud. Yet it is absurd to suppose that this liberty is absolute, since we consent to its abridgment every time we check our impulses in obedience to law or out of respect to the rights of others. Every day of our lives we have accepted the privileges and benefits made possible by our Government; when that Government claims our support in the hour of need, it is too late to begin to haggle over the terms of our contract, to shrink from the obligation on grounds of personal liberty."

In the course of the many talks which he has given before organizations of Smith College women since he was called in the fall to the Smith presidency, he has declared; as he declared to the Radcliffe women, that the intellect of the country must be thrown into the struggle, if the country's cause is to prevail; and he has urged that the intellect of the country do its part in the devising of means, in helping avoid waste of energy and material, and in keeping the goal clearly defined.

COURSE IN ORDNANCE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The department of economics of the University of Minnesota will open in January a course leading to appointments and commissions in the ordnance division of the United States Army. It will be open to third- and fourth-year students in the department of economics and to business men, experienced in relative work, who are above the draft age. Each entrant must enlist as a private in the ordnance department, and on completion of his course will be promoted to noncommissioned or commissioned officer, in accordance with his ability. The training is to extend through six weeks and will include stores keeping, ordnance accounting and army organization, as well as military drill.

BRITISH NOTES

By special Education correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the end of November the prospects of Mr. Fisher's bill were distinctly better than they had been a month earlier. The president of the Board of Education has made considerable concessions to the insurgent local authorities. In particular the London County Council has been placated by an undertaking that the treasury grant shall in no case be less than half the approved expenditure of the local education authority.

When it was found that the board was not inclined to be unyielding in regard to the administrative clauses of the bill, and the local authorities had thus been partially won over, the full value of the support accorded by associations of teachers, by labor, and by most of the religious denominations began to be realized. The Prime Minister himself consented to receive a deputation of members of all parties in the House of Commons. With Mr. Lloyd George appeared the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fisher. The proceedings were private, but there seems no doubt that the Prime Minister gave assurances satisfactory to the deputation. He is said to have declared it to be the firm intention of the Government to pass the education bill into law at the earliest possible opportunity. If the parliamentary session were continued after Christmas, and if, before its end, there were a chance of getting the bill into committee, the Government would propose a resolution carrying it over in that stage into the next session. Should the press of business, on the other hand, preclude such progress with the bill before the end of the session, then it would be taken first in the next session's business.

Gen. Sir William Robertson has written to the headmaster of Bradford College a letter in regard to the service which the great secondary schools of England (the public schools) have rendered to the national army by training the boys to be leaders of men. The chief part of his letter is here quoted:

"We have entered the fourth year of a war which has imposed a severer test upon this nation than any it has been called upon to bear in past history. Up to the present time it has stood the test magnificently. This result is due to the inherent qualities of the race, and more especially to the quality of leadership, without which no country, however patriotic and devoted, can hope to survive. The majority of men are not leaders, but are influenced by the few who have acquired self-reliance through perseverance, training and knowledge. . . . Comparatively few men are called to a position of great responsibility. In a war such as this it involves greater effort, and strain than others in a humbler position have to bear, and very often there is no reward. The work has to be done, and little credit is given to the doer of it."

"I think it may more truly be said of the public schools than of any other community in this country that they are the great silent service. . . . The army knows what it owes to the public schools—the men in the trenches better than anyone else—and when the time comes to appraise the nation's effort in this war full justice will be done to them. In the meantime they have the privilege and glory of setting an example to others. And until this war is over I feel sure that, however great the load they and all those connected with them have to carry, they will continue to display a high standard of duty, self-sacrifice and fortitude."

In his speech at the Church House, Westminster, Mr. Fisher made a statement for which he was subsequently taken to task in the press. Himself a Wykehamist, he claimed that Winchester was the best secondary school in England, and gave as one of the reasons that Winchester had always been a small school. His critic, also a Wykehamist, expressed his dissent, and said that while Mr. Fisher was entitled in private to express opinion of that kind, the President of the Board of Education had no freedom. This Mr. Fisher readily admitted, but maintained that those who were present at the meeting could not have mistaken his "chaffing reference" to his old school, "I need hardly add," so ends his letter to the press, "that the President of the Board of Education has no official knowledge of Winchester College."

The point in this that is of chief interest, however, is the effect of the size of the great public schools upon the character of the education there given. It is well known that when Thrington, who was an Etonian and head of the school, came to build up Uppingham, he laid the greatest stress upon a restriction of the number of the school to 200 or a little over. His desire also was to keep the boarding houses down to a maximum of 30 boys, the reason assigned being that with larger numbers, no housemaster could know his pupils thoroughly, nor could a headmaster have even a general acquaintance with each individual boy. This opinion, carried out to a large extent in practice, by one who had been a member of the biggest of the public schools is full of significance.

A disposition to study current events in national and civic life is being manifested at more than one of the secondary schools. Under the title of the Perse Union Society, there has been founded at the Perse School, Cambridge, an association which has as its primary object the holding of debates upon matters of public importance. The terms of the first resolution to be moved are obviously provocative in character. It runs: "That

this House is of the opinion that during the war democratic systems of government have been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

At Uppingham School the boys started last term a paper called "A Public School Looks at the World." The editorial announcement in the first number explains why this step was taken.

"It is in the belief that the study of politics, which in our sense includes every branch of corporate life from church to trade union, so far from being dull and heavy thing it is too often supposed to be, is the most absorbing study in the world, that this paper has been set on foot, with the object of presenting in an elementary, and we hope not uninteresting, way, some of the main features of the problems of contemporary social and political life."

A difficult problem has arisen in regard to the Welsh intermediate schools. They have been so successful that the number of pupils is altogether outgrowing the accommodation of the class rooms. Lord Sheffield made this plain in his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Central Welsh Board. In 20 years the school attendance has increased from 3367 to 16,955. That period does not include the last year for which the figures have been obtained, which shows a further rise to 18,250. There can be few finer records for a war year than this.

It is amusing to note that in the report of the Board of Education for 1910 it was stated that the needs of Wales for intermediate education were then fully met; yet the number of boys and girls in schools of this class was at that time only 13,355. The Welsh department proposes to relieve the pressure by increasing the age of admission to 12, but this does not at all find favor locally, for it is pointed out that the pupils who enter after 12 do not usually complete the four years' course.

Outside of British India, the first Indian university to be founded is in the native State of Mysore. If its age be reckoned as from the first meeting of the Senate, Mysore University lays claim to be a little more than a year old. The scope of the teaching is already being widened, for courses in engineering and commerce were added last July to the original course in arts. There is a Maharaja's college for young men, and a Maharaja's college for girls, and a Mysore University magazine. In all some 900 students are under the supervision of the university authorities.

ARKANSAS SCHOOLS
HELP AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—A great impetus in the establishment of agricultural high schools and other vocational institutions in Arkansas under the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress is forecast by President J. C. Futrell of the University of Arkansas. He predicts that at least one agricultural high school will be established in each county within 10 years, if not sooner. The federal aid available for this State under the Smith-Hughes Act will reach \$83,400 a year in 1925 and remain at that amount in the future. The State must appropriate an equal amount if the aid is secured. In addition to this fund for teaching agriculture, the State will receive a maximum of \$14,400 annually from the Smith-Hughes fund for training in home economics, trades and industries. The total from the Government will be approximately \$100,000. This with the state appropriations will make a fund of \$200,000 a year. To this must be added appropriations made by counties and local school districts.

According to President Futrell, there is a scarcity of teachers qualified to teach vocational subjects, as required under the act. To remedy this the State Board of Education has named the University of Arkansas to train such teachers. Courses already have been outlined and the teaching begun. Interest in better agricultural methods has increased greatly since the beginning of the diversified farming movement three years ago when the price of cotton made the crop unprofitable. The campaign was followed by a "better farming" campaign. The last Legislature gave its approval to the passage of an act requiring that agriculture be taught in all common schools participating in the State's common school fund. Operation of this act began with the opening of the present school term.

NEW GOVERNING PLAN
FOR CITY UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—By unanimous consent the faculty of the University of Kentucky, a municipal institution, has recommended to the board of trustees a new constitution which will place all activities in the hands of three separate bodies with distinct functions. These will be as follows:

An administrative body composed of the officers and two members of the faculty, to have charge of discipline, routine, study matters and the school calendar.

A senate composed of all professors, which will act as a legislative body. An assembly made up of all professors, instructors and others holding office in the university.

It has also been recommended that after four years of service, faculty members be entitled to a leave of absence for half a session on half pay, and that after 11 years of service they be granted a full year's leave of absence at full pay.

LAYING OUT THE
SCHOOL GARDEN

New Zealand Educational Journal Offers Helpful Instruction on Teaching of Agriculture

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—New Zealand still remains the country of the sheep-farmer; that "agriculture is subordinated to grazing appears from the wide cultivation of English grasses, and of extensive crops of turnips and other roots on which to fatten sheep and lambs. Nevertheless, there can be noted a tendency to broaden the conditions of agriculture, and this tendency is indicated by the interest now taken in school gardening. A recent number of the New Zealand Journal of Education contains an excellent article on the subject which is here reproduced almost without change:

The garden is an integral part of the elementary agriculture course, and in order that the best results may be obtained, it is necessary to keep in mind the true objects of the course, these being briefly:—(a) to provide a means of training the observation and developing the nascent reasoning powers, (b) to stimulate pleasure and intelligent interest in outdoor work, (c) to cultivate appreciation of the beautiful, as exemplified in nature's store of flowers and shrubs.

The school garden should be so planned and managed as to provide common objects and phenomena which will serve as material help in the fulfillment of these aims. It follows directly from this that formal indoor lessons and outdoor practical work should be connected as much as possible. Sometimes it may be that an outdoor lesson serves to supplement and verify indoor matters; at other times an indoor discussion explains an outdoor result—the two sides of the course cannot be divorced, if the best results are to be obtained. It is also clear that we must firmly and forever banish the too common impression that the garden is merely a place to produce good crops. A good garden is not necessarily a good school garden, for excellent horticultural results may be obtained by following the rule of thumb methods which would provide but poor educative results. It generally happens, however, that the gardens, good from an educational point of view are good also from the horticultural view, for the care and thought which produces one will usually also produce the other.

A complete garden provides both for flower and vegetable culture. In respect to vegetables and farm crops there should be included:

(1) Dual plots, e. g., plots to be worked by two pupils—a senior and a junior preferably, so that the junior may have the assistance of the senior's experience. These plots should be at least 8 feet by 22 feet, and may well be made 9 feet by 30 feet, and still be well within the capacity of the pupils. They should be utilized for vegetable culture—the rows running across the plots to allow a greater range of crops to be grown. All plots should be similarly cropped, e. g., row 2 may contain carrots in each plot, and row 7 may consist of potatoes. This makes it easier for the teacher to supervise.

The work, for generally all will be doing the same thing at the one time. Further, it facilitates judging, should prizes be offered for the best managed plot. It is well to arrange the dual plots in a series, side by side, for then the garden line can be stretched across all the plots and the planting of corresponding rows in each proceed simultaneously, e. g., all the rows of carrots will be sown together. Further, the use of one line enables the rows of the different plots to be more easily kept in alignment.

The management of the crops in the dual plots should be largely left to the pupils themselves—by throwing them on their own resources they will be led to inquire and think for themselves, and so a healthy spirit of self-reliance will be fostered. Further, the results of their methods will be more carefully observed, and the produce of their own efforts more appreciated than if they had been merely following the teacher's instructions. Common and easily grown crops are most suitable. The varying results obtained on the different plots offer fruitful subject for comparison and discussion of methods.

(2) An experimental plot—This is absolutely necessary, if school gardening is to rise above the level of mere horticulture. The work in the experimental plot should be the most educative of the garden. The students may observe plant growth under any conditions they choose; they may vary the different factors as to arrive at a knowledge of the nature and desires of the plants. The size of the plot will depend on the size of the class and the type of work undertaken. The question of suitable work for this plot requires careful consideration. As a general rule the experiments attempted are too advanced and complicated. Both the limited area of ground available and the small stock of information possessed by the pupils should warn us that ambitious schemes may lead to work over the head of the class and beyond the capacity of labor and ground available. We are only too prone to overlook the fact that what is obvious and simple to mature and educated minds, is by no means so to the scantily-furnished minds of the pupils.

The results of complex manual and variety tests are often unreliable, and hence these tests are somewhat unsuitable. Simple experiments—on plant life and soil cultivation offer suitable work, typical instances being: 1. Deep sowing versus shallow sowing of seeds, such as peas, turnips, mangels, etc. 2. Small seeds versus large seeds of bean, mangel, pea, barley, etc. 3. New seed versus old seed of turnips, marrows, carrots, grasses. 4. Effect of thinning versus non-thinning of carrots, beet, etc. 5. Trenched versus not trenched plot. 6. Sprouted potato tubers versus unsprouted. 7. Cut versus whole potato seed. 8. Small versus large potato seed. 9. Effect of sowing or planting at different dates. 10. Manured versus unmanured rows of the same crop, care being taken that other conditions are similar. 11. Subsoil brought to the surface in part of a plot, comparing crops with those on similar area where subsoil has not been moved. 12. Onions on firm soil versus ones on soil not firm. 13. Potatoes earthed up versus ones not so treated. 14. Seed selection—seed saved from best plants of grass, wheat, cabbage, carrot, mangel, onion, etc., versus seed from poor plants. 15. Lucerne inoculated versus uninoculated. 16. Effect of liming, of stable manure, and of rotations to be demonstrated by setting aside definite areas and extending the work over several seasons. Care should be taken to select portions uniform as to soil, shelter, etc.

The full value of experiments is lost unless they are carefully carried out and the results recorded and fully discussed. The value of the information obtained, as in the training methods and reasoning which they provide. In some cases experiments such as the above are conducted in the dual plots, but this is not altogether satisfactory, for under certain experimental treatment failure is almost certain, and such failure is apt to discourage those who have charge of the plots—a result which should be avoided, and may be avoided by having a separate experimental area.

(3.) A propagation bed. This is highly desirable to provide accommodation for the raising of seedlings, especially annual flowers and vegetables, and for the propagation of hedges, bedding plants, etc., by cuttings, layering, and possibly by bedding and grafting. Surplus stock so raised may well be disposed of to the pupils at a nominal price—the returns may usefully serve to supplement the grant available for the garden, and, further, the interest of both parents and children is fostered.

(4.) A demonstration plot. This should be set aside for specimen rows of grasses, clovers, and other fodders, for the introduction of crops new to the district, and for the trial of new varieties. For the grasses and fodders rows 6 to 9 feet long and 2 feet apart are suitable. In the demonstration plot special attention may be fittingly be given to crops, such as potatoes or tomatoes for a season or so. The education value of the garden as a whole, but of the demonstration plot in particular, is largely lost unless the different crops are distinctly labeled. "V" shaped labels, the cross piece being about 2½ inches by 9 inches, are suitable for the demonstration rows, smaller ones suffice for the dual plots. They should be painted white, and the names and other particulars neatly printed on.

It is not proposed that each school attempt all the different lines of work mentioned above. It is for the teacher to select the work that suits his own knowledge or the needs of the district. As the teacher's experience grows, however, he will find that he will be able to extend the scope of the work, and ultimately include practically all that is mentioned. The dual plots should certainly be run as indicated, and some work should be done in each of the other connections.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
BY UNDERGRADUATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—During the fall term at the University of California, a class in Hispanic-American history, conducted by Charles E. Chapman, assistant professor of history, has virtually finished a complete investigation of the United States periodicals that the university library contains, dealing with Spanish-American and Portuguese-American influence. As a result the class has filed an easily accessible and accurate bibliography of the articles in these periodicals which deal with Hispanic-American history, including 2000 items, a list many times larger than any which has as yet appeared, and which is in Professor Chapman's intention to publish as soon as is practicable. A complete subject index is already on hand.

The growing interest in Latin-American affairs makes this excellent bibliography on the subject of value to all who have seen the success of Professor Chapman's innovation in the teaching of university history. Not the least interesting part of the plan has been that the work done by the students was entirely optional. The approaching half-year will be given over to a continuation of the project in the investigation of European periodicals which the university library contains.

The far-seeing educator sees the twofold accomplishment of Professor Chapman's class. It has pointed out that undergraduates need but careful directing to do original and constructive research in their university courses. It will result in the publication of perhaps two volumes, offering an excellent bibliography on Hispanic-American history, in one work.

AMERICAN NOTES

The bold way in which the chancellor of the University of Montana, Edward C. Elliott, has come to the defense of the American Association of University Professors, in his recent article in the official organ of the American Federation of Teachers, is a sign of the times. For it is a voice from the state universities where the pressure for suppression of freedom of thought and speech usually comes from the politician and demagogue and not from the donor or the ultra-conservative trustee, as is the case often in the privately endowed and supported institutions. Indeed Chancellor Elliott's indictment of the "small bore politician" on boards of regents is specific and detailed. Nor does this outspoken educator stop there. He assails the courts, wherever, as recently in Illinois, they affirm the position with respect to teachers and boards of education, that the latter have absolute right to decide "to employ or to re-employ an applicant for any reason whatsoever or for no reason at all."

In short Chancellor Elliott is of the opinion that "the status of the teacher is the measure of our progress toward the social ideal of democracy and that the outstanding need of education is for some effective machinery for distinguishing between the competent, the half competent, and the incompetent teacher." But this machinery must be created by the teaching profession itself, apart from the agencies of political government. President McKeljohn of Amherst College, Massachusetts, has a sensible article on this issue in the current Atlantic Monthly.

The action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor on this subject is interesting. This decision followed the presentation of an elaborate report by the committee on education. What do the organized workers say? "Teachers should be secured tenure of positions during efficiency. There should be no dismissals without a full and fair hearing. . . . Our American school system is administered autocratically, the teachers actually on the job in the classroom having a negligible voice in the determination and carrying out of policies. Self-governing school and district councils of teachers should be established for the purpose of utilizing the experience and initiative of the teaching body in the conduct of the schools, and the recommendations of such councils should be made a matter of record."

Yet there still is considerable doubt among educators of the country whether a maximum of liberty for the teaching profession of the country can come from formal alliance of the American Federation of Teachers with the American Federation of Labor. In theory at least and to a marked degree as a matter of fact, educational institutions in the United States have not been class-derived, class-managed, or class-recruited. It is not time to begin to talk of selecting members of boards of education as employers or as employees, as capitalists or as class-conscious workers; or for looking upon the teaching staff of schools as subject to the authority of a federated society of organizations that use the strike as a weapon.

Problems of educational administration and of the ethical as well as pedagogical standardization of schools and colleges grow more rather than less complex; and each effort to bring order where it is now lacking shows new complications. For instance the retiring Mitchell administration in New York City had evidence presented to it, just before it went out of power, showing that of the textbooks listed for use in the years 1915-17, 735 were written, edited or compiled by members of the teaching staff of the schools, and that 230 persons employed by the Department of Education were named as authors, co-authors, editors, compilers, etc. The report further showed that the city had spent \$480,000 in two years for textbooks; and it was shown that the stock on hand was far beyond the demand and that the varieties of books in use were far in excess of any sensible standard. All of which evidence naturally has provoked the query in New York City as to whether its board of education must not face squarely some of the ethical as well as the pecuniary aspects of textbook authorship by persons in positions to promote the circulation of their own books.

The Board of Regents of the state school system of New York are to be complimented on their rapidly formulated and wisely chosen policy of using the state's educational resources to help educate for intelligent citizenship the women voters upon whom the ballot has recently been conferred, and especially women of foreign birth who are without knowledge of the fundamentals of American history or political ideals. Details have yet to be worked out, but the broadly conceived plan has been endorsed. Fortunately, at the head of the State Department of Education is a man with the cosmopolitan experience and nationalistic temper of John H. Finley, just home from France, where he has been studying the ways and means that France is adopting for making civil welfare, present and future, the fundamental aim of her educational system.

VOCATIONAL WORK AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—What may be expected of vocational and industrial education after the war will be discussed, it is announced, at the Vocational Education Association's fourth annual convention to be held in this city Jan. 24-25.

SEPARATE JAPANESE
SCHOOLS IN HAWAII

Opinion Expressed That American-Born Orientals Will Be Better Citizens for Adequate Training in Native Speech

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—It is held essential to the best development of Hawaii for the great part it is to play as the meeting place of the West and the East, that the young Japanese of Hawaii be given a dual education, in order that there may be here citizens able to understand both the West and the East and to interpret the West to the East and the East to the West for the better understanding of both.

This is the candid opinion of Dr. Henry W. Temple, congressman from Pennsylvania and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives as expressed by him at a recent meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club, in reply to an address on the Japanese separate school question made by Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji, Hawaii's largest and most influential Japanese daily newspaper.

Mr. Soga's talk opened up a question that has been widely discussed privately and has been the subject of considerable correspondence in the island press, but which had never been brought up heretofore for public discussion in open meeting where spokesmen for each side might be heard.

Mr. Soga defended the system of separate church schools in Hawaii, which a majority of the Japanese children attend after public-school hours, on the ground that it is not right that the Japanese children of the territory should lose what can be gained from the 3000 years of civilization which has prevailed in the Orient. Many Americans, said Mr. Soga, had spoken about these schools as inimical to a complete understanding between oriental and occidental here, and had suggested their abolishment as a means of removing a suspicion of the loyalty of American-born Japanese.

"To these American friends we want to make our answer as follows," continued the editor. "We Japanese people have the background of our own peculiar history and civilization for the last 3000 years, which is quite a long time. And, Japanese, while they have many things to learn from the outside world, yet, as the nation 3000 years old, have many good things of their own to spare for others and to keep for themselves. For the next generation of the local Japanese, this is the most momentous period of transition. While the Japanese youths who are born here are not still fully adapted to their new civilization and environment, it is quite clear that its effect will be rather deplorable to the welfare and order of this American community itself."

"The studying of a language, whether it be the mother tongue or some other, is the only sure way to understand the civilization of the original country which that language represents. And, moreover, one of the special missions and duties of the Japanese born on American soil will be to act as the helpful intermediary between both countries and to interpret and exchange the different civilizations, the one to the other, for the benefit and mutual happiness of each. For the reasons I have mentioned, it is quite easy to see the necessity of keeping the Japanese language schools among the Hawaii Japanese."

"I believe that some day in the future we will find that there will be no necessity of keeping such schools, but at least for the present we should continue them for the ultimate benefit of all concerned."

Representative Temple agreed with Mr. Soga completely, arguing that in the Hawaiian Islands, there could easily be worked out a common ground for the meeting of the ideas, the philosophies and the ethics of the East and West, worked out through the system of dual education that would produce men and women able to appreciate each viewpoint and translate the views of each for the mutual benefit of both. The speaker pointed out that there are more points of resemblance between even the most widely divergent peoples than there are points of difference, and that, after all, when all the differences are worked out, people are "brothers under their skins."

There was much frank speaking between spokesmen for the Orient and Occident. One of the notable speeches was made by Representative E. F. Welby of Ohio, who came out squarely in favor of so amending the naturalization and the immigration laws as to permit orientals to become naturalized American citizens, while only those who intended to become citizens would be admitted to the country.

TEACHERS' PAY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because of the high cost of living and because other lines of work are offering better inducements to young women, the board of superintendents has recommended to the Board of Education that the pay of the lowest salaried teachers in the public elementary schools be increased from \$720 to \$800 a year for the first three years, and that higher pay be granted to other groups of teachers. The board will adopt the recommendation.

THE HOME FORUM

Liberty

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a fact well known to human beings that no sooner are they liberated from one form of tyranny or injustice than they find themselves engaged in a battle against some other phase of evil belief which threatens to enthrall them. The overcoming of human injustice and inequality constitutes a large portion of human progress; and human progress is thus commensurate with human liberty. Mrs. Eddy epitomized the situation on page 225 of Science and Health, when she wrote: "The despotic tendencies, inherent in mortal mind and always germinating in new forms of tyranny, must be rooted out through the action of the divine Mind." The Discoverer of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, saw that in the false mortal mind lay all the evil which was the predisposing cause of every form of despotism or tyranny that has sought all through the ages to wreck the peace and happiness of mankind; and she discovered the truth that it is only by the action and power of divine Mind that evil belief can be destroyed, with the overthrow of all accompanying forms of tyranny and the ushering in of the fullest measure of liberty. Christian Science declares that liberty is a true idea and that it must be achieved through spiritual understanding.

When Paul wrote to the Galatians to "stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage," he also indicated the way whereby liberty was to be attained. It was to come through Christ or Truth. Paul was the faithful follower of Christ Jesus. He was familiar with the life-work of the great Master. He knew that it was the spiritual understanding of God which Jesus possessed that had enabled him to perform all the miracles which distinguished his career, that each healing was a manifestation of a true idea, and that it represented in every case the entering into a greater measure of liberty on the part

of those who were healed. Had not Jesus himself been free he never could have liberated any other. Christ Jesus was, indeed, the freest man who ever lived on earth. True it is that no one was ever hated as he appears to have been, no one was ever persecuted at the hands of ignorance and malice as he was, and yet nobody ever possessed greater liberty. He could pass, whenever he cared, through the midst of those who would have taken him to do him bodily harm, because his knowledge of man's real spiritual being rendered him perfect protection. Jesus owed his liberty to, and secured his liberty through communion with God, through the realization of man's indissoluble unity with God, divine Mind.

Jesus pointed out the way for all mankind. He laid down the path which mortals must tread if they would be emancipated from the tools of human limitation; and the path is the understanding of God as Truth, Life, and Love. "Love and Truth make free," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 227 of Science and Health, "but evil and error lead into captivity." What, then, is the human position? The human position is that mortals believe in the reality, presence, and power of matter, evil, or error. And this belief arises from the failure to perceive that God, divine Mind, is infinite. Christian Science urges throughout all its teachings that the error of believing that Mind is finite must be destroyed in order that men may enter into liberty, and that it is exactly in proportion to the destruction of this error of belief that liberty is individually won. God is Truth, Life, and Love. Divine Science declares that there is no other real consciousness except that of Truth, Life, or Love. A man can test each and every thought to see whether it be in consonance with this consciousness by ascertaining if it be good, since Truth, Life and Love represent God, or infinite good.

It is certain that human freedom

will never be realized along the lines of merely human endeavor. Indeed, there is no inspiration for the liberation of individuals or nations in the human will or mortal mind. Based on the fallacy of finiteness, this mind works along selfish lines, from selfish motives, and is incapable of freeing itself, to say nothing of others. A complete change of attitude is necessary. Men have to learn something of an exact nature about God, and the truth about man. They must start by getting clear conceptions of God as Mind, as Truth, Life, or Love; and endeavor to perceive the aliveness of divine Mind. That is the very beginning of the teaching of Christian Science. What will happen as men come to understand that Mind is infinite? The fact of Mind being infinite strikes at the root of every human fallacy, at the root of everything which in any way prevents mankind from becoming free. Because Mind is infinite, man, the spiritual idea of God, is tributary to Mind. Man lives and moves and has his being in perfect Mind. Surely, therefore, man is even now living in the consciousness which is without taint of oppression. As it is so forcibly said in Science and Health (p. 481): "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss."

It will not suffice to hold the foregoing about the relationship of God and man as a pious theory. It is necessary for a man to endeavor to act up to his highest understanding of Truth. To state merely as a logical proposition that, since God is infinite Love or infinite good, inharmonious either as disease or sin is unreal, is not going nearly far enough. The believer in sickness or evil can get rid of these beliefs only by realizing the truth which has just been stated, and exactly in the ratio of the realization. Any amount of mere theorizing will never take the place of realization. The one is akin to verbal repetition, the other is instinct with the power of spiritual understanding; the one is like unto the mere letter, the other is vitalized by "the spirit of the Lord." It is the knowledge of Truth which brings about the healing of a man from the errors of material belief; it is the knowledge of Truth which liberates him from the fallacies of the human mind. The greater a man's knowledge of absolute Truth, the freer is that man, the more complete is his liberty.

Turgenev's "Sportsman's Sketches"

By 1847 Russia was slowly awakening to the new ideas of reform. Edward Garnett says in his recently published study of Turgenev, "Grigoryevich's novel 'The Village' (1846), which painted the wretched life of the serfs, marked the changing current of social ideas, but to Turgenev was to fall the honor of hastening the Emancipation." There is perhaps a little exaggeration in this eloquent passage of M. de Vogüé: "Russia saw its own image with alarm in the mirror of serfdom held toward it. A shiver passed through the land: in a day Turgenev became famous, and his cause was half won. . . . I have said that serfdom stood condemned in everybody's heart, even in the Emperor Nicholas's. But we are assured by Turgenev himself that Alexander's resolution to abolish serfdom was due in no small part to 'A Sportsman's Sketches.' The old generation in fact was soon to pass away with Nicholas's rule."

"As the sketch 'The Peasant Proprietor Ovsyanikov' demonstrates, to this old race of landowners, frankly despotic in their manners, was succeeding a milder class—one which 'did not like the old methods,' but was ineffective and self-distrustful. And it was to this younger Russia, in silent protest against the official nationalism prescribed by the ministers of Nicholas, and against the stagnation of provincial life which Gogol had satirized so unsparsingly in 'Dead Souls' (1842), that Turgenev made his appeal with his first sketch 'Hor and Kalinitich' in the magazine 'The Contemporary.' Turgenev's reputation was made, and Byelinsky, who declared that Turgenev was 'not a creator but a painter of realities,' immediately predicted his future greatness. The other, 'A Sportsman's Sketches,' as they appeared, one by one, were eagerly seized on by the public, who felt that this new talent

was revealing deep-welling springs of individuality in the Russian nature, hitherto unrecorded.

"Though Russian society was profoundly moved by Turgenev's picture of serfdom, it was in truth the triumph of the pure artist, of the writer who saw man's fugitive life in relation to the vast universal drama of nature, that made 'A Sportsman's Sketches' acceptable to all. One may compare the book's atmosphere to some woodland's tender morning air quivering with light, which transmits the ringing voices of men in all their meaning inflections. The voices rise, in joy or strife or passion, then die in silence, and we hear the gentle stir and murmur of the leaves as the wind passes while afar swells the roar of the deep forest. . . . The sweet and tender depths of the author's spirit served, so to say, as a sensitive mirror which reflected impressively the struggle between the forces of worldly craft and the appeal of all humble, neglected and suffering creatures."

Flying Fish

Low lies Bermuda on our starboard bow.
The morning's hue is misty like a pearl's.
As lightly through the severing swells we plow,
To right and left the widening foam-wedge curls.
I stand and watch alone;
No clanking sail, no black and stalwart hull.
Not even one stray gull
To flock the languid ocean's monotone;
Nothing but sky and sea
And, vague with mystery,
Yon distant island, fairy-like, unknown.
But what is that? Scarce fifty yards away
A flock of birds where bird before was none.
Skimming across the smooth untroubled gray
On wings that glint so oddly in the sun.
No sooner seen than lost,
Melted like scudding snowflakes as they touch
The surface, not so much
As one black bobbing head of all that host.
Yet see! once more they rise
And, like strange dragon-flies,
Along our bow-fung breakers deftly coast.
I know you now, ye birds that may not soar,
Ye flashers in two elements. Your flight
So low, so little veering and the four
Short filmy wings that, quivering, catch the light—
These told me what you were.
Audacious truants from your parent sea,
Half-fabulous are ye
O flying-fish, O sylph-like beings rare.
That, heedless quite of earth,
Spring toward a nobler berth
From the dim waters to the radiant air!

—Charles Wharton Stork.

The Need of Progress

I dislike to see a man whom I have known ten years ago, and find he is precisely at the same point—neither moderated nor quickened, nor experienced, simply stiffened; he ought to be beaten.—Benjamin Jowett.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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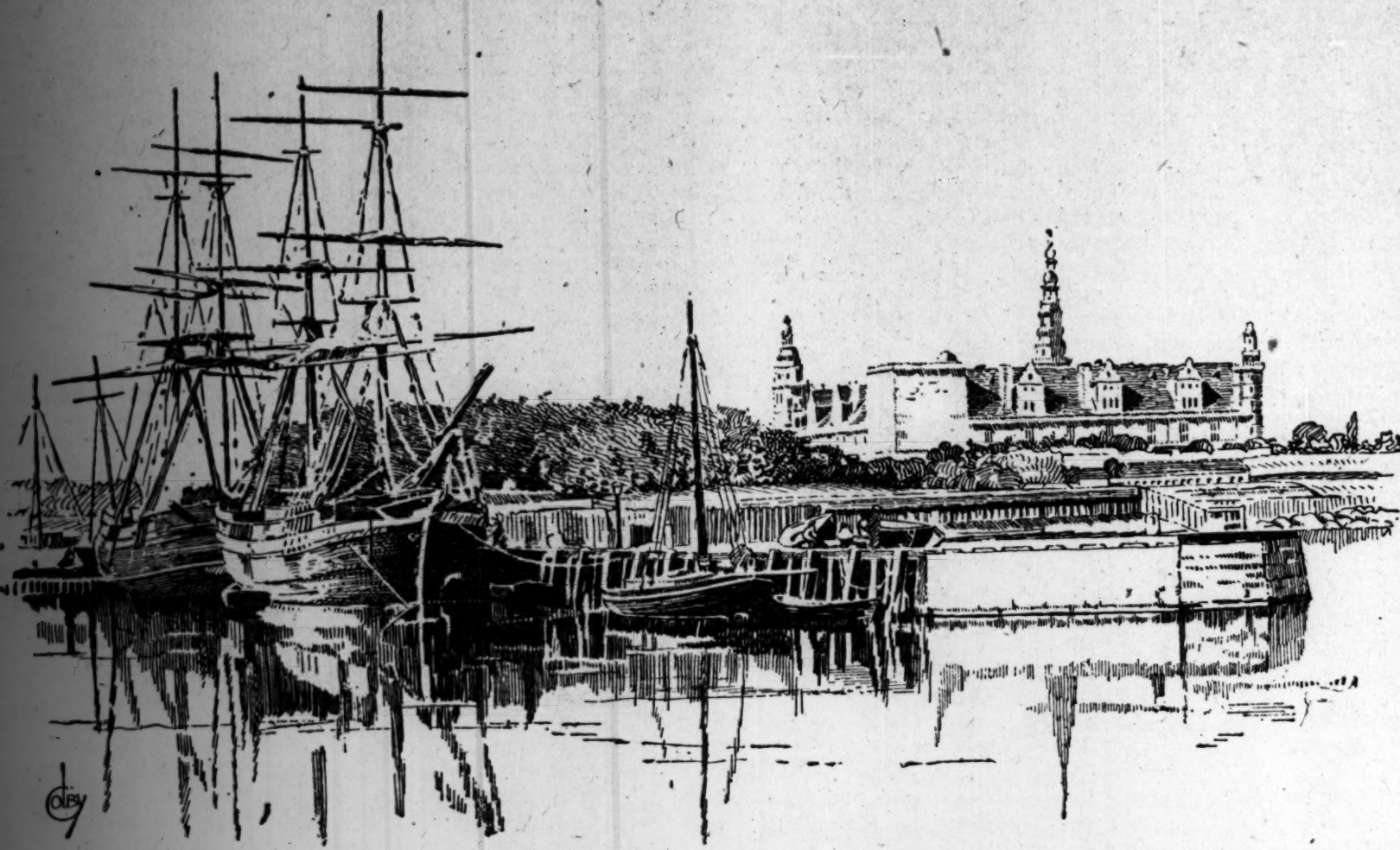
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Kronborg Castle, Elsinore, Denmark, the Assumed Scene of "Hamlet"

ACT III, Scene II. A hall in the castle. Enter Hamlet and Players.

Hamlet. Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently; for in the very tor-

rent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. O, it offends me . . . to hear a robustious periwigged fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb-shows and noise: I

would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it out-herods Herod: pray you, avoid it. First Player. I warrant your honour.

Hamlet. Be not too tame neither, but let your own discretion be your tutor: suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep

not the modesty of nature: for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure. Now this overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskillful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweigh a whole theater of others. O, there be players that I have seen play, and heard others praise, and that highly, not to speak it profanely, that neither having the accent of Christians nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man, have so strutted and bellowed that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably.

First Player. I hope we have reformed that indifferently with us, sir. Hamlet. O, reform it altogether. And let those that play your clowns, speak no more than is set down for them; for there be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too; though, in the mean time, some necessary question of the play be then to be considered: that's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it. Go, make you ready. [Exeunt Players.]

From "Good Cheer"

I lived far more e'er I sang;
Thought, ire, and mirth unceasing
rang
Around me where I gusted;
To be where loud life's battles call
For me was well-nigh more than all
My pen on page arrested.

What's true and strong has growing-room,
And will perhaps eternal bloom.
Without black ink's salvation,
And he will be, who least it planned,
But in life's surging dared to stand,
The best bard for his nation.
—Björnsterne Björnson (tr. by A. H. Palmer).

Beyond Our Garden Wall

"One of my study windows, catching all the sun of the south, faces a narrow tilted country of gardens, darkly walled by a semicircle of mountains. One of my bedroom windows gives me a glimpse of sparser gardens, and the clay-colored town, and the plain that dips and rises delicately against the north. But both rooms look east," writes H. G. Dwight, in "Persian Miniatures." "In to the desert. It is the kind of desert which the Persians call biaban, not the vaster and more desolate lut. Beyond our own no garden wall ventures into it. Neither house nor poplar breaks the simplicity of its flowing lines. The empty land droops away toward the left, intercepted only by the Musalla, that barren bluff which archaeologists like to fancy the site of seven-walled Ecbatana. Not quite opposite my windows a smaller hill, bare and pointed like a cone, pricks the horizon. Beyond it lies an invisible hollow, the farther edge of which marks the limit of my visible world."

"Of the sights to be seen from the four sides of our house, this view offers least. Yet because it is mine I like it, and because it is so open and solitary, and because the faithful Persian sun rarely falls me there of his morning miracle, and because at night stars hang there of a brilliancy

I have never seen, and so low that I can watch them from my bed. And I am new enough from the West never to forget that those windows look toward Asia. Beyond that uneven rim of the East lies Kum. Beyond Kum is the lut, that great desert which has small reason to be less renowned than Gobi or the Sahara. Beyond the lut are Afghanistan, and Kashmir, and Tibet.

"In the morning the sun looks strange to me, because he is fresh from Tibet and Kashmir and Afghanistan. At night the stars make me wonder what other watchers see them—what riders of camels, what prowlers of the dark, what sitters by red embers. . . . I could never tell all that I see in the desert at night."

"In the daytime I am more concerned with what passes between our garden wall and the crumpled rim of the horizon. There is no great passing on that tawny slope save of light and shadow, for the highways all march in other directions out of the town. Runnels of water flash in the sun in their season. In the autumn and in the spring oxen tickle the earth with the little wooden plow of Asia. There is a time when I watch the rippling of wheat like a lake.

"Peasants occasionally pass, with russet rags fluttering about bare

knees. A rare horseman gallops afar, his dark mantle eddying behind him. Mules and donkeys are less rare, tinkling from nowhere to nowhere. But silence is so much the note of the place that I was astonished one winter afternoon to hear a new sound, a jingle-jangle that grew louder as I listened. I was the more astonished because snow was deep on the ground, and passers had been fewer than ever. I went to the window to look.

"Camels! Out of the crack between Musalla and the town they came, the dark line of them lengthening obliquely across the snow till it reached the corner of the garden above ours. I am a child about camels. I shall never see enough of them. It is not only their strangeness, however, which for us of the West makes them the symbol of Asia. They are immensely decorative in themselves, though they are so much the color of the lands they live in that they have a curious effect of invisibility, for creatures so huge, unless you catch them against the sky. But the snow brought out the silhouettes of these the more fantastically because of the loads lashed on either side of their humps. The pommel of one saddle spindled up into a staff gay with colored wool, ending in a flat band of brass. I caught glimpses of saddle-cloths and big saddle-bags, woven like the precious rugs of the country. Necklaces of bright beads made an-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Canardiers

FOR some time past, and for no doubt excellent reasons best known to themselves, but at which it is not exactly impossible to make a shrewd guess, certain politicians, financiers, and diplomats, throughout the world, have been engaged in circulating, industriously, stories to the effect that the war is coming to an immediate end; and have even gone so far as to declare that an armistice may be looked for, on the western front, within sixty days. In the United States these declarations have been whispered sub rosa, and have also been made almost publicly, and have been accompanied by mysterious innuendoes as to the financial stability of the richest country in the world. As a result, though these rumors are positively ludicrous, it is obvious that they are not without a very intentional and fell purpose.

It is naturally not desired that such statements should get into the press, at least not without a certain amount of camouflage and circumlocution, which will present them with an indistinctness which will render them difficult to expose, whilst making them, at the same time, channels for the dissemination of suggestions of the most pestilent description. Something of this nature used to appear in the press of the United States, when Count von Bernstorff reigned in the German embassy, in Washington, and the talisman which opened the gates for it, is not exactly a secret to everybody. It has also been heard of on the continent of Europe, where it is known under the nom de guerre of Boloism. It has been heard of, too, in the clerical press of Italy. But its sponsors have never been anxious that it should find space in any of the great independent journals of the world, for the obvious reason that its nature is not unlike that of Kaspar Hauser, in that a strong light is distinctly disagreeable to it.

It is precisely because we are aware of the exceeding truth of this last fact, that we have obtained through the kindness of Mr. Lansing, the statement which we print this morning on another page. No one understands Boloism, shall we call it, for want of a better name, better than does the Secretary of State, and when the whole story of the war comes to be told, the nations will learn how much they owe to the ceaseless watchfulness of the head of the State Department and his assistant the counselor, Mr. Polk. They have been to a large extent the watchdogs of the Western Hemisphere, they know also the intentions of the Government of the United States. And consequently Mr. Lansing's statement, if a completely mixed metaphor may be excused, can serve as the lantern of Diogenes in the family cave dwellings of the Kaspar Hausers.

Now Mr. Lansing's statement is delightfully direct and to the point. He stigmatizes the armistice story as a canard, and adds that the whole tribe of canardiers have now joined forces with the pacifists to spread the report that the end of the war is immediately in sight. Now, as Mr. Lansing points out, every sane person is longing for the end of the war, and with the honest pacifists the wish for this end is perpetually father to their thoughts of an immediate ending. But with the canardiers the intention is an entirely different one. With them the wish to see the preparations of the United States wasted and delayed, is father to the thought which suggests the prospect of an immediate armistice as a reason for slowing down these preparations. Every one knows, by this time, the wealth of ingenuity which has been squandered on paralyzing the arm of the United States since the declaration of war. But there is, perhaps, no means which would act more efficaciously than that of chloroforming the country with a belief that the certainty of an immediate peace renders the order of full steam ahead not only unnecessary but wasteful.

Now the internal condition of Germany, to say nothing of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, is such that a request for an armistice might become necessary at any moment. Indeed, as has incessantly been insisted upon in these columns, had the Allied Powers all acted unitedly, it might have been present today. But so far is it from following that a request for an armistice would be followed by an armistice, that, owing to the complete loss by the Allies of all confidence in Germany's word, it is far more likely that it would be met by a more vigorous pressing of the war, unless the German General Staff should consent to an immediate withdrawal to the right bank of the Rhine, and to give other hostages to fortune.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand the full iniquity of any campaign for retarding the preparations of the United States for joining in the war. In the first place, it would be a betrayal of her Allies, to even contemplate such a step, and, in the second, it would be to be untrue to herself. Such things would not, of course, be a matter of any concern to the canardiers, but they are careful not to represent them in that light. Their object is to whisper them into this ear, and to drop them into that, until they have succeeded in enlisting numbers of entirely unsuspecting people in a campaign of undiluted German propaganda. With them it is not so much a question of any good it may do to Germany, as of what harm it may do the Allies, and the two results are not altogether inversely equal.

All this being so, it was a wise as well as a fortunate decision which led the President to address Congress on Tuesday last. His speech had a twofold purpose. It was intended to checkmate the design of Germany to pose, before the world, as the one power anxious to conclude peace, but unable to get the Allies to confer with her. And it was also intended, whilst stating, in reply to Germany, the irreducible minimum of the terms of the United States, to act as a ringing call to arms to the people of that country, to bid them gird their loins for the struggle before them, to gather in all their sources of supplies

and munitions for the assistance of their Allies, and, finally, so far from resting on their arms, in expectation of an armistice, to forget every selfish interest and profit in speeding up their preparations for war.

Internationalism and the Schools

THE greatest enemy of the future, it has been said, is the past. Probably with something of this thought moving him, Lord Bryce recently urged that an attempt should be made to educate the people in international affairs. The best way to develop international ideals is, undoubtedly, through education, and by that term is meant, of course, real education, not a mere smattering. The treasures of knowledge are worth teaching and worth learning aright, and of none of them is this more true than of history. Properly taught, history will develop in the boy or girl a keener sense of civic and social obligations than almost any other study. Yet scholars have declared that history, though one of the most important, is the worst taught subject in the whole curriculum. Certainly it is rarely, if ever, presented in any school or university except with the ulterior motive of glorifying the individual nation at the expense of the ~~eratic~~ past of other nations. It is quite conceivable that the modern significance, to the Teuton, of "Deutschtum," or the apotheosis of the German militant state, had its origin in the Gymnasium and Realschule of Germany, before it crept into the insidious pages of a Treitschke or a Bernhardi. It is equally conceivable, too, that "chauvinism," jingoism, and spreadeagleism are gradually fading out of the respective national consciences because of improved textbooks and saner methods of teaching the younger generation.

Internationalism, or the cooperation of the nations for the common weal, must be made practical in individual thought and conduct, if it is to effect any lasting good. A highly encouraging step toward this cooperation has been taken, in the last three and a half years, by the furtherance of a new spirit of unity, sympathy, and understanding between the different Anglo-Saxon states. This is a unity based upon something besides the mere coincidence of language. For the term "Anglo-Saxon," broadly speaking, has relation to moral qualities and ideals rather than to a flag, clan, or group. Kipling's use of the term "English" has something of the same wide, all-inclusive characteristic. It is by no mere chance that Englishmen and Americans, Canadians and Australians, Scotsmen and Afrikanders, Welshmen and Newfoundlanders, are fighting side by side in a new and vigorous fellowship. The separation in the past, due to vast distances and the absorption in local interests, has vanished before a common danger and the brotherhood of the trenches. It is without doubt this new spirit of sympathy and understanding that has prompted a number of American historians to found a society for the improved teaching of English history in American schools. Their avowed object, of still further cementing Anglo-Saxon friendships by correcting false impressions hitherto fostered by certain partisan textbooks, more particularly in regard to the American War of Independence, is patriotic in the broadest sense of the term. According to an independent authority, historians have failed to tell the whole truth about the political conditions in England, at the time of the Revolution, and the attitude of the most representative Englishmen toward the war. It is claimed that the authors of schoolbooks have omitted to point out, for instance, that only 200,000 persons had the right to vote in the England of that day, and that some of the ablest men in English public life fought for the colonies on the floor of the House of Commons. Even with better textbooks, improvement in the teaching of history is, by no means sufficiently marked as yet to prevent a misplaced prejudice against England.

Nothing good for himself, his country, or the world, has ever been gained by teaching a child half facts, or by ignoring whole truths. The best way to make a good citizen is to train him to look at both sides of every question and to examine all the facts connected with every event, whether the event be the American Revolution, the treatment of the Tories in the American colonies, or any other historic happening. There is always abroad in the world a form of cheap so-called patriotism that consists largely in flag-waving and self-glorification. Certain teachers and historians in all countries have used history to foster a narrow, selfish patriotism. True patriotism, however, while rejoicing at everything good in its own land, is too big to be confined to one race or to one country. It rightly embraces a much wider horizon. The American flag has flown over the Houses of Parliament; Mr. Balfour has addressed the Senate at Washington; American troops have marched through the streets of London. Thus we have the pin-point beginnings. Thus it may come about that, in time, the Anglo-Saxon states will serve as a clearing house for the best thought and the biggest ideals of mankind. There will then be no room for distorted perspective in the schools, for out of them will emerge children who will become men and women with wider vision and free of national hatreds or vainglory.

Something Strange About Wool

BEFORE the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, a few days ago, Winthrop L. Marvin, of Boston, secretary of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, said: "Only strict economy in the use of wool will tide us over the shortage threatening the country." He spoke of this "shortage" as likely to affect seriously the supply of uniforms for the army, unless the public practices economy in woolen clothing, and added: "It would be well if the people turned to other cloth than wool as far as possible. The wool-output for this year is about 100,000,000 pounds less than last year, and this when the demand for wool is increasing beyond bounds."

Both Mr. Marvin and Colonel John P. Wood, of the Quartermaster-General's department, had something in-

teresting to say about the weight of soldiers' clothing and the use of shoddy in the make-up of army cloth. Mr. Marvin said the weight of army uniforms had been reduced partly to conserve the wool supply; the shoddy mixture now used in uniforms, he said, was of wearing quality, and uniforms were no less warm because of its use. Colonel Wood, who was head of the wool committee under the Council of National Defense, said this committee found that by fixing a ratio of 65 per cent of wool to 35 per cent of shoddy, the wool supply would be economized and a serviceable uniform produced. Later the specifications were changed to 50 per cent wool and 50 per cent shoddy. "The American people," remarked Colonel Wood, "are not wearing as heavy clothing as they did twenty-five years ago. There has been a tendency to lighter garments. The steam-heated flats and office buildings are largely responsible for it."

It will be seen that the trend of this testimony was, first, to establish a great shortage in wool; second, to show the urgent necessity for economy in the use of wool; and, third, to justify the lightness of cloth in military uniforms and the use of 50 per cent of shoddy in its manufacture.

Every observant person knows full well, judging from the number of women employed in knitting, that woolen yarn is not scarce. True, its price has doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, but no difficulty is apparently experienced in obtaining any desired quantity of it, if one is willing to pay the price. The so-called law of supply and demand applies to wool this year in precisely the same peculiar way it applied to potatoes last year. There is plenty of it for those who have the money to buy and the disposition to pay the sum demanded.

But, lest this statement may be charged to a lack of expert knowledge on the subject, it may be well to quote authority. The Boston News Bureau, whose special business it is to be accurate in dealing with such matters, reports that the stock of unsold wool in the Boston market on December 31, 1917, was the largest since the annual census in 1912.

Where, then, may it be asked, is the "shortage," actual or threatened, and where is the need of cutting down the weight of uniforms, of increasing the percentage of shoddy in army cloth from 35 to 50 per cent, or of asking the public to wear cotton-mixed instead of all-wool clothing? And why should the knitters of the country, who are striving, unselfishly and patriotically, to make the men in the army and navy comfortable, be compelled to pay exorbitant prices for their yarns? Surely, there is something strange about this wool business.

English Life in Quebec

QUEBEC'S life is English as well as French, but one would have to dwell for some time in the city before being fully conscious of this fact. For that life is segregated, secluded and almost as precarious as the hold of the attacking British under Wolfe, until that "one perfect volley" gave them a permanent footing. It is a curious circumstance that the "colony" has clung to the old battlefield ever since. The English quarter is almost wholly without the walls, amid the garden villas of the upper plains.

The visitor with introductions to the leading "English" families soon finds himself whisked off to the Little England on the heights. Little England does not necessarily mean that he is going to meet Englishmen and Englishwomen, though they may be as ruddy of feature and just as familiar with London life as he himself. But in setting, in speech, in the little, all but unnoticeable ways of living, the illusion is almost complete. Outside of the host's house will run a fence, probably guarded, in approved English fashion, by a quaint English lodge. A path, spread with imported brown English gravel, will wind amid the trees and flowers to the front door of an Elizabethan brick mansion, a gardener will be mowing trim lawns, or tending his precious charges in a conservatory, and an English servant maid, in unmistakable "cap," will probably open the door. Not all the houses answer this description, however, not all have this charm of exclusiveness or quiet, not all the paths are trim. There is, indeed, a subtle nuance of differentiation, a native flavor that is new, strange, and slightly confusing. But the ensemble is neither French nor American, and five-o'clock tea on the lawn or veranda soon convinces the visitor that the concomitant characteristics of English life are certainly there. It is not unlikely that the hostess has chosen her maids in the Old Country during the winter. For woe to the caller who should hope to come upon her before the April showers are spent. Quebec is a dull place to her in its coating of snow. No theaters, no music, no entertainments to beguile her, she closes her shutters, dismisses her servants, and, spreading her wings, she flies away to more hospitable shores.

There is a sense of being thrown amid one great family in this West End of Quebec. Its denizens address each other by their Christian names, and, probably because they are left so much to their own resources, in the beautiful but monotonous city of Quebec, they go the round of one another's houses to create a little world of their own. Hospitality and entertainment are the keynotes to the lives of these people, whose family names are often met with in Canadian history. But it would be hard to find a drone among them, in spite of their leisurely habits. The masculine ranks include lawyers and lumbermen, tradesmen and military men. But social life is of the essence of their everyday existence. None of them so busy that they cannot, of an afternoon, stroll into the picturesque little Garrison Club, hard by the gate that leads to the battlefield of Wolfe and Montcalm. In the club, with its trim bowling green that reminds one more of the Old Country than anything else in Quebec, one meets every one, who is "worth knowing," among the English-speaking inhabitants of the French city. Now it is the pensioned colonel, in golf breeches and florid of face, who has fought in every part of the Empire, then the retired bishop from some far-away western see with a quaint French-Indian name. Over there sits the breezy editor of a duodecimo Quebec newspaper supported by its limited English-speaking subscribers, while by the huge

English billiard table bend a monocled "younger son," a garrison officer, and a trig solicitor in comfortable tweeds. The lounging room has its habitués buried in capacious morris chairs and reading the Fortnightly or Punch, while an English servant serves them with the familiar "five-o'clock" on individual trays. Yes, this little unpretentious club is a corner of England that one cannot duplicate elsewhere on the whole American Continent. The men who throng to it, the things they do and say, the pictures on the walls, the hundred and one signed portraits of distinguished visitors from the Old Country, the dress, the ease, the Old-World leisureliness, bespeak the home life that is so dear to the Englishman.

But once a year winter comes to dispel the illusion. The whole English quarter puts on a change for the worse. The fences of the estates are pulled up, that they may not be a trap for the inevitable snowdrifts, the great houses are closed, the gardens become a drab monotony, and the hostesses, if not the hosts, flit off by the earliest steamer to the comparative warmth and the exhilaration of shopping and festivities in the great British capital. Then Quebec comes to her own again. She is once more wholly French.

Notes and Comments

JULIET's famous question, "What's in a name?" has found many answers besides that of the one who "stumbled on counsel," and, sometimes, the temptation to retort, "Just everything!" is almost irresistible. Thus, some days ago, an account appeared in the press of rioting in Zürich. The item told how the meeting which occasioned the outbreak was called by an enthusiastic pacifist and a recently naturalized German. The pacifist's name does not matter, but the German's name matters very much, at any rate to the British schoolboy. It was "Rotter."

IN THESE boreal days of snow and excessively low temperatures, in the temperate zones, it is cheering to think of a certain shabby little frame house that stands in Arizona, near the Mexican border. It is a low-roofed bungalow-shaped affair, a boarding house masquerading under the proud name of "hotel." It blinks at the adobe world around it through broken windows. But it bears a significant sign warped into curves by the desiccating desert heat: "Free board and lodging every day in the year that the sun doesn't shine!" The good cheer comes with the fact that, for five years, the landlord never lost a cent on the bold promise of the signboard.

JUST outside one of the entrances to the House of Commons is a huge equestrian statue of a warrior, in coat of mail, with uplifted sword. Few people notice it for what it is, a spirited representation of the heroic king and soldier of chivalry, Richard the Lion Hearted. Probably for the first time, the statue has been decorated. A wreath of laurels and chrysanthemums was placed upon it when Jerusalem fell to the latest of the crusaders, General Allenby. So long ago is it that Richard attempted the siege of Jerusalem, that the decorating of the statue seems almost like putting laurels on the brows of Homer.

MAXIMILIAN VON HOEGEN, a lawyer of New Haven, Conn., in returning his draft questionnaire, wrote across it "Deutschland über alles," and in addition volunteered the information, under one of the captions, that he was possessed of "an overwhelming desire to see Germany victorious in the war." The desire, it would seem, was not so overwhelming as to induce him, when he had ample opportunity, to leave his comfortable retreat in the United States for the war zone. Whether his retreat in the United States shall be as comfortable in the future as it has been in the past, remains to be seen. The place for Maximilian von Hoegen is at the German front, not in the American rear.

"LYSIS," whose name is familiar to readers of La Victoire, is to become as familiar to the readers of L'Homme Libre. But let there be no mistake, "Lysis" is well and widely known as an independent and original writer. What he now is going to say of Germany's methods for getting a hold on the French press will undoubtedly make a strong impression. The danger to which he points is the monopolization of advertisements by an agency, and, by the time he has finished saying what he has to say concerning the past and the present of the Haasenstien and Vogler of Berlin, known in Paris as the Société Européenne de Publicité, it will be recognized that what is going on is something more than a danger.

"LOAN sharks," it is said, have invaded Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., and lent sums of \$50 and \$75 to enlisted men on \$100 Liberty bonds, charging interest at the rate of 10 per cent. It is generally agreed that "loan sharks" are a pretty bad lot, but in this instance they are, perhaps, less blamable than those entrusted and charged with the management of the cantonment, and with responsibility for the protection of the enlisted men. Usurers could not ply their trade at Ayer unless they were afforded an opportunity to ply it.

TO ILLUSTRATE the point that authors prefer to cater to public taste in fiction, rather than aim at writing masterpieces of literature, a statistician has made some painstaking calculations with the following astonishing results. In fiction, there are 450,127 New Yorkers who have "cottages" in Newport, 181,651 characters have been members of the New York "Four Hundred," while 575 heroines have been leaders of "the exclusive set." As each "cottage" stands for a more or less palatial residence, Newport's limited capacity, with an average of three people to a family, to say nothing of the retinues of servants, must have been sorely taxed. As to the "Four Hundred," the clever New York merchant who founded it would be dumfounded at the abnormal dimensions now assumed by the privileged scions of his aristocracy. The leveling influence of democracy evidently meets with considerable opposition in New York.